密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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Shanghai-Nanking Railway, a Model for China

By C. L. G. Wayne and C. L. W. Bailey

Shantung, the "Alsace-Lorraine" of the Orient

By Hollington K. Tong

Theodore Roosevelt and the Young Men of China

By Paul S. Reinsch

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

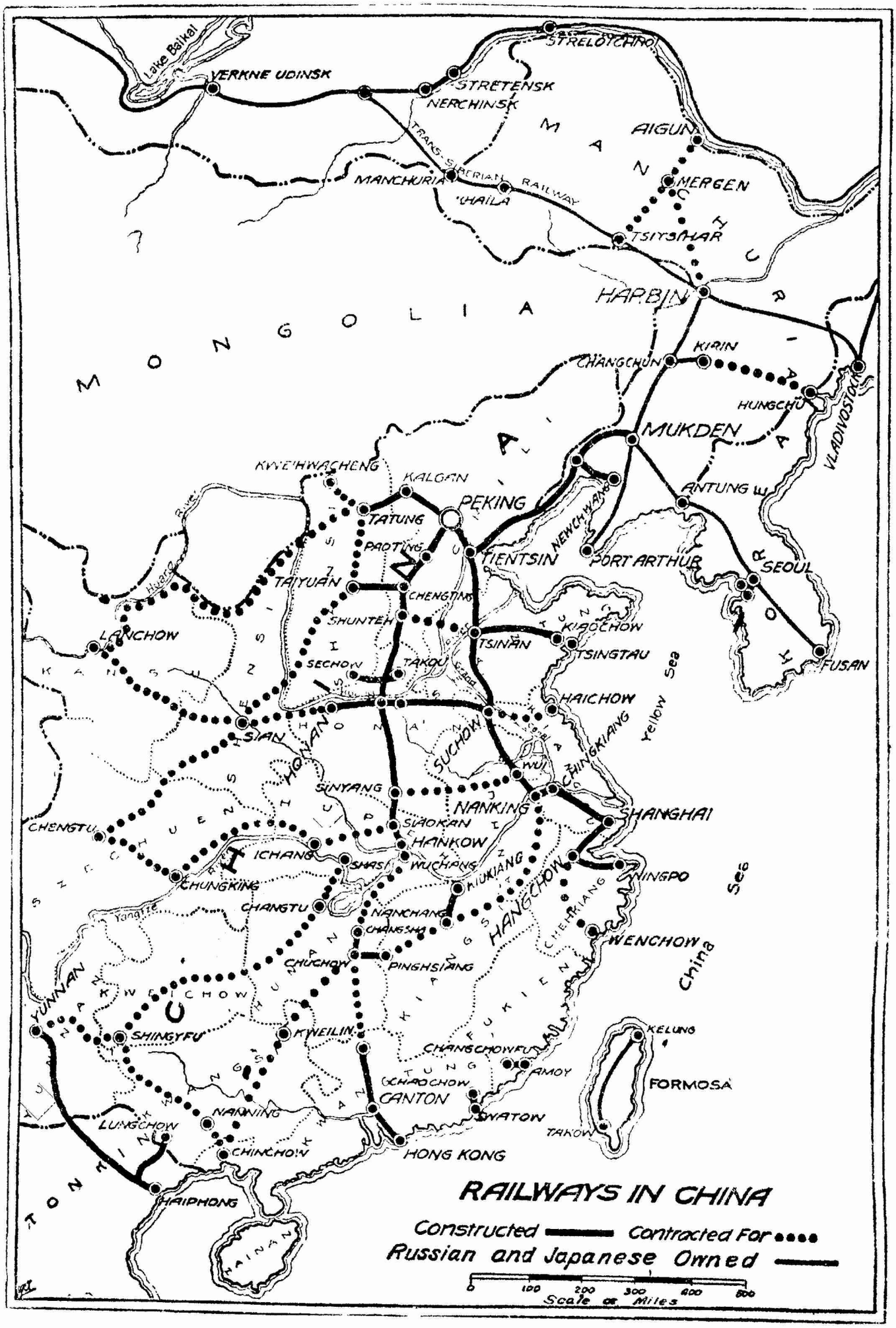
(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of May 3*)

EXISTING trade routes will be changed by proposed railway construction, thus rendering the exact boundaries of the hinterland tributary to South China ports hard to define. In general, however, this will include Kwangsi, most of Kwangtung, and portions of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan provinces, describing a large loop around the basin of the West River. The area embraced is roughly 240,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000, about two-thirds of which is in Kwangtung province, one-half being centered on the West River delta. In the coastal strip between Hongkong and Indo-China are quite extensive areas of fertile valley and delta lands. Aside from these two sections, the entire district is generally mountainous, a large percentage being infertile. Interspersed among the mountains, however, are quite a number of very productive small valleys and plains, at a general elevation of 6,000 feet, while portions of the rolling uplands might be brought under cultivation or used for grazing. Although the tillable land in Yunnan is probably less extensive than elsewhere in the hinterland, except a portion of Kweichow, the mineral wealth is apparently greater. In general, the mineral resources of China have been overrated, but it would appear that there are numerous small and some medium-sized deposits. Coal croppings exist in all the provinces in the hinterland, but the greatest evidences of mineral deposits are in Yunnan. The sum total of the numerous small outputs should be an appreciable factor in the transportation business.

On account of poor and costly transportation methods, each district in China has tried to raise sufficient food for its local needs, exporting small amounts, if any, and depending as little as possible on imports. Agricultural methods are, therefore, efficient in conformity to the ancient isolated community modes of living. The progress of railroad construction has slowly, but surely, awakened the Chinese to the advantages accruing from raising crops that grow best in each district and exchanging the surplus products for needed supplies grown elsewhere. In Southwest China considerable areas of unproductive land might be utilized, without reducing the present production of primary food supplies, for the growing of those plant products which form the basis of national and international trade and industry, thus creating a source of revenue for the railways. This may be hastened by a stipulation in railway construction agreements that stimulation of agricultural production and encouragement of industries based thereon should be included among the functions of management. Such in a policy in Southwest China would lead to modern irrigation development. Under present conditions, therefore, Southwest China is not a promising field for railway investment, but viewed from the standpoint of what may be accomplished in the future there is reason for optimism.

(*To be Continued*)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE violent treatment of Chang Chung-hsiang, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, at the hands of infuriated Chinese students and the chasing into exile upon foreign soil of Tsao Ju-lin, Chinese Minister of Communications, probably means the end of at least two of China's pro-Japanese officials who have been engaged in bartering China's birthright to a predatory Japan. It is to be regretted that violent means were used in driving these men from office, for such action tends to make the world even more skeptical of China's ability to rule herself. Tsao Ju-lin and Chang Chung-hsiang probably have been more guilty than others in perpetrating the pernicious secret treaties which have bound this country body and soul to Japan. Japanese gold and the threat of the Japanese army have kept them in office, but the entire responsibility cannot be shifted to Japan, for before bribery can take place there must be a receiver as well as a giver. The entire trouble can be simmered down to the jealousies and personal ambitions of Chinese politicians who chose to fight among themselves, while a robber from the outside gathered up the spoils.

THE agitation that has taken place in China since the receipt of the discouraging news that Tsingtao was to be given to Japan, has been almost entirely student riots. It is also interesting to know that the chief official against whom the students are agitating is himself a returned student—from Japan. Outside of a few resolutions, the guilds and Chinese Chambers of Commerce have done practically nothing. The Chinese peace conference at Shanghai is still in session and, as far as the outside world is aware, nothing definite has been accomplished, except

several schemes for reorganization which as yet are of paper value only. Last week both delegations to the peace conference in Shanghai sent telegrams to the Chinese delegates at Paris instructing them not to sign the treaty of peace if Tsingtao went to Japan. Tsingtao now seems to have gone to Japan, so we await the action of China. Chinese anger against America, Great Britain and France is of no avail now. Their hands were tied. With an intimate knowledge of what had already happened in Korea, Manchuria and Formosa, Chinese politicians deliberately chose to walk further into the Japanese noose. The outlook is indeed dark for China, but if out of this calamity a new Chinese consciousness is born, as seems indicated by the present action of the students, then there is hope.

THE Japanese after many years of negotiations have secured a foothold through the leasing of concessions for agricultural purposes in Lower California, which is a part of the territory of the Republic of Mexico. This gives the United States of America a "point of contact" with Japan in the western hemisphere and, in the words of the *Chicago Tribune*, makes a new frontier for America. The following comment on the subject appeared in that paper for April 2:

Mexico has granted agricultural concessions to Japanese corporations in Lower California. The Japanese in Mexico make a new frontier for the United States. It may be a peaceable one. There is economic and racial rivalry between the Japanese and the Americans. If the Japanese come to the western hemisphere they bring this rivalry to the point of contact. We do not say that the issue passes beyond the point of adjustment or of conciliation. It is brought closer. The Japanese become our near neighbors on a soil which a wiser policy would have given American oversight and supervision for American security. Mexico is a sovereign state. Japan is an island empire in need of finding places where its surplus population can live. It may not be a principal Japanese policy to colonize Mexico, but it is a part of Japanese policy. The Japanese work. They live frugally, beyond the wish of American thrift. What would send an American laborer into rebellion would represent a form of intemperate personal indulgence to a Japanese laborer. A conflict of two systems of living is a serious one. It is fortunate to escape contact. The use of Mexican lands by Japanese brings it closer to contact and brings into prospect all the possible consequences which may arise from a failure of diplomacy to settle delicate questions. We cannot very well constantly say to the Japanese that they must remain upon the territory they once occupied, whether it is adequate or not. So long as Mexico is to determine unguided what shall be done with concessions we are unable to assert ourselves. If we stood in relation to Mexico as we stand in relation to Cuba we might have a voice. As it is we have none. There is no disposition to be unnecessarily alarmed, but the use of Mexican lands by Japanese farmers does create a new American frontier. It brings the Japanese to us, and for reasons which do not reflect upon the national character of either the United States or Japan we do not get along well with the Japanese. Two such conflicting systems of social organization, of methods of life, of government, two such opposite races, two such opposing traditions would present the greatest difficulty in the relations of two peoples. Our principal troubles with the Japanese have originated in California, because the Japanese came to California. If they go into southern California they are in a fashion neighbors, but they are wholly outside of American control. Mexican outlaws are shrewd enough to know that if they outrage the Japanese settlers as they have outraged the American settlers, an accounting will be asked by Japan, not of them but of the Mexican government. Such an accounting really will be asked of us. Do we want Japan to protect the Japanese or are we prepared to get protection for them from the Mexican government? This is only one of the possible consequences of the Japanese colonization of Mexico. If the Japanese are encouraged by the attitude of the Mexican government and by their own success on the land with the resources they will go in large numbers to Mexico, and every Japanese who settles in Mexico adds a mile to the new American frontier. What shall we do about it? Assert that Japan shall not make a peaceful use of undeveloped Mexican lands? Assert that Mexico shall not grant such concessions? If Mexico were Cuba the Japanese would ask the United States if it were acceptable to American interests that agricultural concessions should be obtained by Japanese corporations. Because of our government policies Mexico is not Cuba but Mexico. The Japanese are a very practical people. Two and two never make one and a third to them and never make seven. If the United States is strong the Japanese will be reasonable. If it is weak they will be Japanese.

WHEN MILLARD'S REVIEW was first published in June 1917, after reading the first issue, Bishop James Whitford Bashford subscribed for more than a dozen copies of the journal and sent them to the editors of the leading religious publications in America. These subscriptions he paid for out of his private funds. This gives some indication of his interest in China. Bishop Bashford, whose death occurred on March 18, 1918, was the author of "The Awakening of China," "China and Methodism," "China—an Interpretation," "Outline of Science and Religion," "God's Missionary Plan for the World" and other works. In 1907 and 1908 he organized the China Centennial Thank Offering which resulted in the contribution of G. $600,000 to be used in missionary work in China. In 1907 he also assisted in raising funds for famine relief in this country. He was born at Fayette, Wisconsin, on May 29, 1849, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. He also studied at Boston University, Northwestern University and at other schools. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jane M. Bashford. The following is from a comment

on his life and work for China that appeared in the May issue of the *China Christian Advocate:*

"While not unexpected this news comes as a great shock to all. We are mute in the presence of our irreparable loss—loss to the church at large and especially to the mission work of both Methodisms in China. Bishop Bashford was a man of rare gifts and he devoted his magnificent powers without stint to his cherished work as general overseer of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in this country. With a thorough consecration to his Lord he labored with unflinching zeal and definite purpose for the Chinese whom he loved as his divine Master loved them. He was a man of indefatigable industry. From the time of his first coming to China he was an acute observer of things Chinese and it was his habit to make careful and detailed notes of what he saw and heard about the country, the people, and the work of Christian missions."

"WHO'S Who in China" is the title of a new book soon to be issued by MILLARD'S REVIEW that will contain the pictures and a biographical sketch of nearly 100 of the leading officials, scholars, professional and business men of China. The book will be made up from the "Who's Who" sketches that have been appearing in this journal in the last two years. In many ways this book will fill a great need in China, where there exists a lack of definite information regarding the political and business leaders of China. The book will also be useful abroad where information is needed regarding the men who are doing things in China and who are more and more coming into contact with foreigners and foreign institutions. The book will sell for the moderate sum of Mex. $1 in cardboard binding, and $2 in a more substantial binding. All consulates, legations, schools, governmental offices, business houses, will find a use for this book. It will be issued during the present month and orders should be sent to the office of this journal in Shanghai—at once, owing to the fact that the edition will be limited.

SINCE the beginning of the agitation in Japan incident to the refusal of the delegates at the peace conference to adopt the Japanese amendment to the League of Nations covenant on the subject of "racial equality," the Chinese newspapers have been flooded with Japanese propaganda on this subject. So far as we have been able to determine the Chinese newspapers, with one exception, have entirely ignored the question. The exception is the *Canton Times*, printed in English and edited by Mr. Hin Wong, a prominent American-educated Chinese of Canton. In the issue of his paper for April

17 the following under the heading, "Why not Equality and Justice to All?" appeared:

We have no report of the discussion pro and con, and therefore are unable to judge whether the Commission presented valid reasons for omitting, what seems to us, a very fair and perfectly harmless amendment. How can "just and honorable relations" exist if "the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals" is denied? We hope it does not mean that one standard of international justice is to be applied between members of the Great Powers: and a different standard when dealing with the foreign relations of the Lesser Powers or Powers not of the white race. In the East we are well acquainted with the man who possesses a double standard of morals. One standard to guide him while in his homeland and among his own people: and an entirely different standard when he travels east of Suez. The natives of Oriental countries have suffered much from the practitioners of this kind of double standard. Racial prejudice has existed among people of every race and clime. It is inherent in the nature of some people that they can no more meet a man of different color on a social level than they can conquer the natural pride which they take in proclaiming themselves members of a superior race. This is equally true in regard to the Japanese treatment of other Asiatics, or of the Chinese treatment of those nations they have learned to consider inferior. Racial prejudice gives rise to social discriminations and when racial discriminations are permitted to be placed upon the statute book in the form of national laws, then much injustice and humiliation is committed against the unfortunate nationals who happen to be the innocent victims of so-called law.

Shantung the "Alsace-Lorraine" of the Orient

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE indignation of the Chinese people has been aroused nearly to the breaking point by the reported decision of April 23 of the Big Three to allow Japan to succeed to the German interests in Shantung and to approve her predatory acts committed during the last few years as embodied in the treaty of 1915 which China was forced to sign at the point of the bayonet and in the three Notes of 1918 which were exchanged without the approval of the Chinese cabinet or the sanction of the Chinese parliament at Peking.

Six days before the reported decision in favor of Japan the Shantung question was discussed by the British, American, French and Italian representatives to the peace conference in Paris. On that occasion Mr. Lansing, American Secretary of State, proposed that as the United States was not disposed to undertake the settlement of the question herself and could not agree to any other Power doing so it should be settled by the Council of Five Great Powers with the consent of the country connected with the problem. Marquis Saionji, Japan's chief delegate, replied that his country would have something to say later, which was subsequently found to be nothing other than a threat to withdraw from the conference if Japan's demand was not acceded to. Shortly after Marquis Saionji's threat to follow the example of the Italian Prime Minister and return home, President Wilson, Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau rather reluctantly arrived at the decision which Japan had long desired. Fearing that the American delegates might support China's claim later, the Japanese have sent forth another threat saying that, should President Wilson publish a statement similar to that issued about Fiume concerning the Shantung problem, they would leave the peace conference at once.

Unfortunately, the acceptance by China of either of the two proposals of the Big Three—that Japan should benefit from the secret agreements she had forced upon China or that she should inherit the German rights in Shantung—would result in the conversion of Shantung into another Korea or Manchuria. Dr. Wellington Koo, one of China's delegates, regarding whom pernicious rumors have recently been circulated by Japanese agents, accordingly made a very strong appeal against both these proposals, and on behalf of China and her delegation, proposed the following:

1. Kiaochow should be handed over to the Big Five for administration.

2. Kiaochow should be returned to China by the Big Five one year after the signing of the peace treaty, and Japan should abide by this arrangement.

3. China recognizes the action of Japan in taking Tsingtao by force of arms, and consents to the payment to Japan of whatever war expenses she might have incurred in the capture of the place from Germany.

4. Kiaochow should be thrown open to foreign trade, and no foreign nation shall be allowed to hold any concession in the territory.

This proposal is reasonable and fair, although it would be still more reasonable and fair if Kiaochow were returned to China direct and without conditions. At the time of writing, the matter has been referred to a technical committee, whose decision is not yet known in Peking. The hope is however expressed that China's newest proposal will meet with the approval of the Big Three notwithstanding the threat of Japan to withdraw from the peace conference.

If a threat can settle any question at the peace conference, it is high time for China to threaten also. In the past China has been too sincere. The return of Kiaochow is the only claim she has put forward before the conference, and it is a just claim. If her just claim is ignored, there will be no use for her delegates at Paris. China did not join the Allies in the war against Germany in order that Japan might succeed to the German interests in Shantung, and it was not her intention to send delegates to Paris to surrender her rights as a vanquished foe. If these were her intentions, she could surrender her rights in Peking in a much quicker way. All that she has to do is to tell Japan: "Take all these German rights and interests in Shantung."

If the peace conference can settle questions of great import in this high-handed manner, let us have international complications by all means. The more the better. Like the Shakespearian beggars, China will be benefited by every and any change. When the worst comes to the worst, she still has everything to gain and nothing to lose. There is no need further to argue that China's claim is just, for President Wilson, Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have all recognized it as a just one. But is it expedient for them to dispose of China's property by secret treaties made between France, Great Britain and Italy on the one hand and Japan on the other, the existence of which China knew nothing about?

It has now come to light that at the beginning of 1917 these secret treaties were made whereby Great Britain, France and Italy pledged their support to Japan's demand for the domination of Shantung province in consideration of her remaining loyal to them at the critical

moment of the war, and of her sending a few cruisers to the Mediterranean Sea to help the Allies' fleet, which have since been charged with having avoided sinking German submarines. Lloyd George, according to cablegrams received by the Chinese government, frankly admitted that much as he sympathized with China's claim to have her own territory returned he could not but support Japan's demand on account of provisions in the secret treaties. He, however, promised future assistance.

The reason which has prompted the Allies to make the unjust decision is already having a detrimental effect upon the Chinese view of the League of Nations. If such secret treaties which were made without the knowledge, to say nothing of the consent, of China, whose interests they directly affected, are still valid, the war has been fought in vain, and chivalry did not have a new birth in the hearts of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians and Americans.

The League of Nations, when formed, as its draft agreement shows, will forbid secret understandings between two countries and especially such understandings as would dispose of the property of a third party. Very unfortunately, indeed, the first step towards the organization of the league is the deliberate violation of one of its fundamental principles. An extremely dangerous precedent has been set up for international relationships. China had better refrain from having anything to do with this panacea for international peace upon which she has hitherto placed so much confidence, and some of the promoters of which are now bold enough to make a decision running contrary to the very essence of the league on the threshhold of its formation. With the terrible war going into the abyss of time, it has gradually become realized that, after all, the knights of China's allies were not sent forth to make democracy safe for the world, but to obtain more property for a few powerful nations. China asks Japan to give up what is China's and yet her rightful claim has failed to receive the fair consideration of her allies. Under such circumstances, the only conclusion which the average Chinese is able to arrive at is that the high sounding principles reiterated by the Allied statesmen and resounded from one end of the earth to the other were all a farce. Might is still right. Arguments are useless, and reasoning is out of place.

If Japan would openly declare that she went to war with Germany solely for the purpose of replacing the German interests in Shantung in order to be able to dominate North China some day, and if her policy were openly approved by the Allies as it has already been secretly approved, China naturally expects to see that Great Britain would ask compensations from France and Belgium, and America from these three nations, and that Belgium would give Antwerp to Great Britain and Greece Salonika to France in order to square up the account. In that case, China has less reason to object to the Japanese domination of Kiaochow. What she demands is consistency on the part of the Allies in dealing with all the questions before the peace conference. She denounces any attempt to introduce into this world tribunal a double standard for the settlement of international cases.

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Supposing that Great Britain, France and Italy had not made any secret treaty with Japan binding them hand and foot; supposing that they had abrogated such a treaty even if it were made on the ground that it became null and void by China's declaration of war upon Germany on the side of the Allies; supposing that they were to consider China's question in the same fair-minded spirit, Japan's claim would have been thrown out of the conference in no time. In the first place it was based upon the Twenty-One demands treaty which was forced on China at the point of the bayonet in 1915. Like the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties, it should be abrogated, the circumstances under which it was made being too well known throughout the world to need a re-counting of them. Secondly, Japan's claim was based on the three Notes exchanged between the Japanese government and the Chinese Minister to Tokio, Chang Chung-hsiang, in September of 1918, without the approval of the Chinese cabinet or of the Chinese parliament. Besides, they are preliminary Notes and no final agreement has yet been made embodying their contents. Therefore they are not valid and Japan's contention is untenable.

The Peking government is strongly urged to cancel these Notes and negotiate for a loan of Yen 30,000,000 to return the blood money to Japan. Foreign financiers are not wanting who will gladly assist in floating such a loan so that China can free herself from the coming loss to Japan of her sovreignty.

The Shantung question involves a Chinese territory of 55,984 square miles. Shantung is a rich and populous province, where Confucius was born. The Chinese people revere it. Its domination by a foreign Power would threaten the very existence of China as it is the dividing line between the North and the South. Japan's domination of Shantung is, however, worse than Germany's domination of it, because she has already threatened China from the northeast through Manchuria.

One of the two proposals of the Big Three is that Japan inherits the German rights in Shantung, but as a matter of fact she has been enjoying more rights on account of her taking international law into her own hands than the Germans had ever been privileged to enjoy. The so-called civil administration which Japan established in Shantung is still being maintained along the railway. It is a direct violation of the Chinese rights. When the Germans were in Shantung the police patrolling the railway were the Chinese, but now they have been replaced by Japanese troops. In 1909 the Germans renounced their privilege to work mines within thirty miles on both sides of the railways, but to-day the Japanese are working mines along the railway practically without the consent of the Chinese government. The Chinese in the street wonders what Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have to say on this.

Should Japan be allowed to dominate Shantung, it is certain that China will be restricted in her free development. And the Open Door Policy and the equal opportunity doctrine would become meaningless as it has become meaningless in Manchuria. Ultimately peace in the Far East will be disturbed. China's claim to have Kiaochow returned to her direct or through the Big Five one year after the signing of the peace treaty if the first proposal be not acceptable has been advanced not only in her own interests but also in the interests of the world. By ignoring it, the world gives another base of operation to Japan besides Manchuria, and will later realize that it is disadvantageous for Japan to have the new base.

If the Allies refuse to reconsider the proposal and if Japan secures Kiaochow on the strength of the secret treaties, they will obtain for the pro-Japanese Chinese officials a great victory and bring about the total collapse of those Chinese who have been advocating British-American-French-Chinese cooperation in many constructive enterprises in China, in addition to securing her position in Shantung. Are President Wilson, Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau going to perpetrate deliberately an injustice upon China which will make all their declarations of high principles and profuse professions of friendship for their weak allies appear ridiculous to the Asiatics? Will President Wilson give up his lofty principles? Will America, which refuses to sign the peace treaty giving Fiume to Italy, sign the same treaty which does not do full justice to China?

In a few days these questions will be answered. If they are answered in the affirmative, the Chinese people who have been actually believing in the high principles of American and European statesmen for which the war was supposed to have been waged will be rudely shocked and awakened to the realization of the hypocritical nature of mankind. What they will do when intense reaction sets in no one can foretell, but it is hoped, however, that they will be big enough to avoid anything that will amount to a disorder. The people should insist upon a fair and just settlement of the Shantung problem, but insist upon it in a dignified manner which will show to the world their latent strength. Kiaochow, if turned over by the Big Three to Japan for her free disposal, may be an Asiatic Alsace-Lorraine nevertheless, and if so, Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau will regret it the most, for they have failed thus far to give China a square deal and have gone against the wishes of their own nationals residing in China, who are in a better position to understand the Far Eastern situation.

Peking, May 5, 1919.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway

BY C. L. G. WAYNE AND C. L. W. BAILEY

TRANSPORTATION is the life-blood of commerce, and realising the economic possibilities of railways, and their absolute economic necessity, there is evidence to show that China has awakened within recent years to the conviction that if she intends that her vast natural and material resources shall be realised, her development is dependent upon the construction and successful operation of railways.

The history of railways in China, whilst comparatively modern, is very interesting, and volumes could be written on the subject; it is our purpose here, however, to give a short description of one of the lines only, and that is the Shanghai-Nanking Railway which brings into communication several important and populous towns and cities of Kiangsu province and forms one of the links—we might say the first link—in the railway chain connecting the Old with the New World by way of the great trans-Siberian route.

It may be interesting to mention first of all that the branch line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, has the distinction of being the first railway to be built in China. It was opened as a narrow gauge line so long ago as 1876, and ran successfully for some months until native opposition proved too strong, and to avoid trouble it had to be closed. It was reopened later, on the understanding that the government would take it over from the proprietors, but immediately the purchase was completed the line was abandoned, all the materials were taken up and, together with the engines and rolling stock, shipped to Formosa where they were left lying on the beach to rust away. The present railway between these two places is of standard gauge, and was completed in 1898.

With regard to the main line from Shanghai to Nanking, it was just twenty years ago that the Preliminary Agreement for the acquisition of a loan for the construction of the railway was signed in Shanghai by His Excellency Shen Kung-pao (then Sheng Hsuan-huai), the director-general of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, and Jardine Matheson & Company and the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, as joint agents representing the British & Chinese Corporation.

Four and a half years elapsed before an Imperial Decree was issued by the Throne, under the authority of which a final Agreement was executed by the parties

named on the 9th day of July, 1904. This document provided for the issue of a sterling loan for an amount not exceeding £3,250,000 secured by Imperial Chinese Bonds, with the railway as first mortgage security. The price agreed upon for the loan was ninety per centum of the nominal value of the bonds which bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on their nominal value. The duration of the loan was fixed at fifty years, commencing from the date of the ratification of the Agreement, but provisions are included under certain conditions for the redemption of the loan after 12½ years, and at par after 25 years.

The amount of the loan was based on the preliminary surveys and estimates which had been prepared by the consulting engineers, the late Sir John Wolfe Barry, the late Gabriel James Morrison and A. J. Barry, M. Inst. C. E., and included provision for payment of interest out of capital during construction, Tls. 1,000,000 representing the agreed purchase price of the existing Shanghai-Woosung line, and the sum of £250,000 for the acquisition of land by the Chinese Administration for a double line of railway for the whole distance and for the construction and equipment, as economically as possible, in accordance with the best modern system, of the line of railway from Shanghai to Nanking.

In the meantime, a staff of engineers had been engaged in England in July 1903, and the summer of 1904 saw the permanent surveys and estimates completed, constructional work being commenced in the following autumn.

Considerable delays were experienced in the initial stages, particularly in the acquisition of the necessary lands, but matters in this respect improved in the spring of 1905, and on April 25 of that year the ceremony of cutting the first sod was performed by H. E. Sheng Hsuan-huai at Shanghai. Those who witnessed this sod cutting ceremony would certainly fail to recognize the locality to-day. In place of the then existing swamp there now stands a fine and commodious station with extensive sidings, godowns and other accommodation, the main building being of handsome architectural design.

Work on the section of line from Shanghai to Wusih, a distance of 80 miles, was first taken in hand together with some of the heavier work on the Chinkiang-Nanking section, including the tunnel at and the deep cuttings in the vicinity of Chinkiang.

The preparatory examination of the country had revealed the fact that to avoid interference with the almost countless graves and houses would absolutely ruin the general alignment, and consequently render nugatory all ultimate prospects of economical operation and fast running. It was, therefore, wisely decided to lay out the longest straights possible, not only for the sake of directness, but also with a view to reducing first cost of construction and future cost of maintenance and operation; but slight deviations were made at certain places to avoid interference with ancestral halls, tombs and monuments.

The benefit of such a policy will be readily conceived when it is stated that the ruling gradient is 1 in 200 of which, however, there is only 5.64 miles, and no fewer than 128 miles of the line are less than 1 in 1,000. Of curves there are 59 between Shanghai and Nanking with an aggregate length of 19.8 miles

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

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Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

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Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

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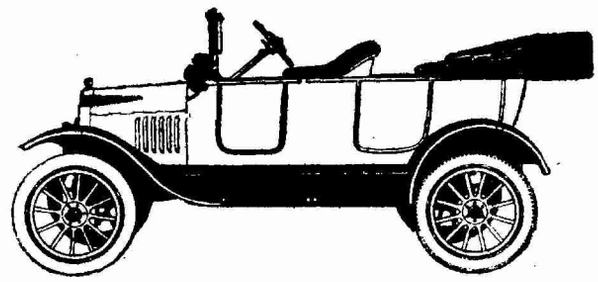

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only. The sharpest curves are 3 degrees, but there are only two of these, totalling 4,180 ft. in length.

From Shanghai to Tanyang, a distance of 132 miles, the line crosses the highly cultivated plain of the Yangtze Valley, intersected with innumerable canals and creeks, and in no other part of China perhaps is it possible to obtain a better conception of the agricultural resources of the vast Republic. After leaving the latter city the contour changes, and the line traverses an undulating and rising country until it reaches a ridge or water-shed at mile 144, whence it descends on easy gradients, through heavy cuttings and a tunnel through the Fort Hill, to Chinkiang.

From Chinkiang the alignment follows the foot of the hills as far as Lungtan, thus avoiding the outer country which is subject to periodical inundations. The scenery along this stretch of line is perhaps the most interesting on the railway : on one side are the hills on the other are picturesque rice fields with here and there a lonely farm.

The terminus at Nanking, a distance of 193 miles from Shanghai, is on the south bank of the Yangtze River. The site prior to the advent of the railway was low, swampy ground subject to annual inundations, and a great deal of filling had to be done.

Quite a feature of the line from an engineering point of view is the number of bridges and culverts which were rendered necessary by the numerous waterways which had to be crossed. There are no fewer than 303 bridges and 405 culverts between Shanghai and Nanking.

Tunnels are always objectionable from a railwayman's point of view, and Chinese railways may be regarded as fortunate in this respect. The only one on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is situated at Chinkiang. The length from face to face is 1,320 feet, and provision was made for the laying of a double line of rails.

Endeavors were made to avoid a tunnel altogether, but it was proved conclusively that it was quite impossible to otherwise approach the City of Chinkiang except on a back shunt, the additional cost of which would more than have exceeded the cost of the tunnel, apart from other more permanent objections.

A medal was struck to commemorate the laying of the foundation of the tunnel on September 1, 1905, and the first engine ran through on February 27, 1908.

It is worthy of record that the whole of the excavation and brickwork in the tunnel was carried out by Chinese labor under European supervision, and during the construction not one single fatal accident occurred, this we believe being quite an exception in tunnel work, even where trained workmen are available.

Earthworks generally presented little difficulty, except at mile 60 where the embankment had to be laid across a marsh continually under water, and at Nanking as previously mentioned.

The permanent way consists of 85-lb. flat footed steel rails 36 feet long. The main line sleepers are of Jarrah 9-ft. 0-in by 10-in. by 5-in. spaced 14 to a 36 foot rail, or 2,060 per mile. The sleepers of sidings are of the same wood 8-ft. 9-in. by 9-in. by 5-in. spaced at 3-ft. 0-in. centers or 1,760 per mile.

The line is ballasted throughout with bottom ballast of stones of 12-in. by 6-in. by 8-in. deep hand packed; the top ballast consisting of stones broken to pass a 2-in. ring.

By agreement with the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration the main line of posts and wires to Nanking was constructed by that Administration in the latter part of the year 1905 and early in 1906, the railway paying a proportionate cost of the total according to the number of wires. Five years later, however, the railway erected a separate line of posts for their own wires.

The telegraph instruments used are Open Circuit Morse Inkwriters, P. O. Galvanometers, 4 line Lightning Conductors, and 4 line Commutators, the batteries being Leclanche.

To obtain suitable materials for the construction of the railway was a difficult task. As much as possible was obtained locally, though this was chiefly confined to earth, sand, stone, granite and bricks.

In carrying out the work every possible effort was made to standardize details and working parts.

The construction of the railway was carried out departmentally, under the superision of an executive engineer, with assistant engineers in charge of subdivisions. The greater part of the work was let to Chinese contractors at scheduled rates, and the erection of the bridges was carried out entirely by Chinese labor under European supervision.

The Locomotive Erecting and Carriage Building Work shops are situated at Woosung about eight miles from Shanghai, on the left bank of the Whangpoo River where the railway possesses extensive water frontage.

The erecting shop has four lines of pits, and one through road for materials. Adjoining this are the machine, smith, and boiler shops, the power house and the boiler house. The machine shop is equipped with modern machinery electrically driven. The foundry has an area of 3,200 sq. ft. In addition there is a saw mill, a carriage repair and paint shop, carriage building shop and the usual stores. A laboratory is in course of erection.

Two 20-ton electrically driven cranes traverse the entire length of the erecting, boiler and machine shops, and an 18-ton travelling crane is provided in the carriage repair shop.

The offices of the Locomotive Superintendent and his staff adjoin the shops.

There are five stations on the Woosung Branch Line. Ample godown accommodation and facilities have been provided at Woosung on the river front adjoining the railway workshops for dealing with ocean shipment cargo. Between Shanghai and Nanking there are forty-two stations, and a brief description of the principal ones follows.

The station at Shanghai North is one of some pretensions. There is a spacious booking hall, refreshment and waiting rooms, and extensive offices in which is conducted the administration and management of the railway. Perhaps one of the first things to strike the observant passenger is the extent of the covered circulating area, which is much appreciated by the Chinese passengers. The station was enlarged and remodelled in December 1916 to provided for the advent of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway trains.

The Woosung Line trains are accommodated on the east side of the station, where separate booking offices and waiting rooms, with a platform having direct access to the roadway, have been provided.

There are five main line platforms. Four of these form bays, with middle roads for the release of engines. The fifth has a through road to the Woosung Branch.

The fourth class or coolie passengers are kept separate from the other classes as far as possible, and the booking offices for these are situated on the west side of the main station adjoining, but quite distinct from, the baggage offices. The simplest design possible was adopted for the baggage offices as indeed for all the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Shanghai North Main Line Signal Box is situated a short distance away from the ends of the platforms, and contains the electric staff instruments and the levers for operating the signals controlling the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway trains. All the signals are interlocked and are electrically lighted.

Along the western side of the passenger station and adjoining the public road is an extensive godown (warehouse) capable of accommodating 144 thirty-ton wagon loads.

A locomotive running shed is situated on the extreme west of the station, and has accommodation for twelve main line engines. There is a machine shop attached for executing minor repairs. On the opposite side of the two main lines are four cast iron water tanks of 10,000 gallons capacity.

An additional shed on similar lines has been provided for the accommodation of Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway engines.

Between the engine shed and the carriage shed is the electric power house, including boiler and engine house. Two Penman Lancashire boilers supply steam to two 85 K. W. compound Belliss running at 425 R. P. M. each direct, coupled to an engine C. C. compound wound interpole dynamo generating at a pressure of 440 to 460 volts.

The whole of the approach roads, offices, platforms and signals at Shanghai North and the Goods Depot at Markham Road are illuminated by electricity generated here.

About a mile from Shanghai North is Markham Road Goods Station, which may be termed the Rail Goods Depot for the Treaty Port of Shanghai. It is situated on the Soochow Creek which runs through the heart of the International Settlement, and has two docks alongside which are extensive godowns and sidings for dealing with the traffic of both the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.

At Nansiang, Kunshan and Weiting there is siding and godown accommodation.

Wusih has made rapid strides within the last decade. It is the center of a great silk industry the surrounding country being one immense mulberry plantation. Here the railway has provided extensive godown and siding accommodation to cope with the general and special cocoon traffic. The latter which is at its height in June taxes the facilities of the railway to the utmost.

At Soochow the railway has rail access to the Grand Canal, and a fair goods traffic is dealt with. Before the 1911 Revolution, Soochow was an official center of considerable importance.

Changchow, a great trading center, is a little more than half way to Nanking. Changchow is the hub of the line in the night, and is the principal engine changing station on the line. There is a large engine shed with facilities for minor repairs, and the usual coaling and watering facilities. A fair goods and live-stock traffic is dealt with for which siding and godown accommodation have been provided.

At Tanyang a considerable cattle traffic is dealt with.

Chinkiang is a Treaty Port on the Southern bank of the Yangtze. A branch line runs from the station to the Bund. The changing condition of the River here is a matter of grave concern to the railway along with steamship companies whose boats make Chinkiang a port of call on their journeys to and from Hankow. Notwithstanding the disabilites, however, a very large traffic is handled here by the railway.

Nanking Ferry is a goods depot and passenger station situated on the south bank of the Yangtze River, with a large passenger pontoon, a wet dock and godowns and other requisites for the efficient handling of large quantities of goods.

It is at this station that connection is made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway for travellers to and from the North. The Ferry Steamer waits at the pontoon directly adjoining the platforms being able to leave with passengers and baggage complete fifteen minutes after the arrival of the Limited Express train from Shanghai. This is a vital point in the service which brings Shanghai within 36 hours of Peking and, before the war, 16 days of London.

The question of the provision of a Train Ferry between Nanking and Pukow has been before the management for the last few years. Such a Ferry would avoid the present break in the journey necessitating transshipment of goods with consequent loss of time and leakages which now take place, and would render possible the completion of the journey to and from the North in the same compartment in which one started his journey from Shanghai or Peking. Whilst it is not actually impossible to construct a tunnel under or a bridge over the Yangtze, the river bed is of such a nature that the cost would be enormous, and a train

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ferry appears to be a much more satisfactory solution.

Nanking (Hsiakwan) is the present terminus of the railway. Besides a considerable passenger traffic, a large volume of goods traffic passes through the adjoining goods depot. A connection has been made at this station with the Nanking City Railway.

To cope with the ever increasing number of trains dealt with three new crossing stations are being provided to shorten the longest sections. These will be situated at Shuntsehmen, a short distance from Nanking; Lonetreehill, which is losing its lonely name and will in future be known as "Tse Hsia San;" and at a point between Sinfeng and Chinkiang.

There are several types of locomotives in use on the railway, particulars of which are given below:

Classification	Diameter of cylinder in inches	Diameter of driving wheel in inches	Tank or Tender	Gross weight of engine & tender in tons	Tractive capacity. Lbs.	STOCK
"A" Class 4-6-0	18	57	Tank	74.35	22.610	2
"B" ,, 4-6-0	18	57	Tender	102.55	22.610	10
"C" ,, 4-4-0	18	79	,,	98.35	16.310	12
"D" ,, 4-2-2	18	84	,,	98.70	15.340	4
"E" ,, 4-4-2	20	84	,,	109.30	18.943	4
"F" ,, 2-4-2	17½	66	Tank	60.00	17.039	2
American 2-4-2	16½	63	,,	50.00	14.150	1
"Bagnal" 0-6-0	15	43	,,	32.50	14.200	2

With the exception of the American Engine which works the Woosung Line service, all the locomotives are of British build The "A," "B" and "E" classes were obtained from the North British Locomotive Company Ltd., which company is also responsible for two of the "C" class engines, the remainder of this class having been built by Robert Stephenson & Company. The "D" and "F" class engines are exclusively of Kerr, Stuart & Company's build.

The "E" class engines shipped out from England four years ago are reserved for hauling the "up" and "down" Through Limited Expressses, which form connections with the services of the Northern Railways. These last named engines, which, by the way, are fitted with "Robinson" superheaters, are of handsome appearance, and are doing very good work.

The maxim of the management so far as goods traffic is concerned is "Full loads and quick despatch," and the "B" class engine meets the heavy demands which have been put upon it for dealing with this traffic.

The "C" class is a type well suited for the fast and local passenger services, and is a very capable engine. The bulk of the work of hauling the passenger trains falls on these engines.

The coaching stock is of the four wheel bogie type on underframes 68-ft. long. The cars are entered at the vestibule ends, there is through communication from end to end of each. The Janney Coupler has been adopted, and the Westinghouse brake, with improved triple valves, has been fitted to all cars.

The passenger rolling stock is equipped on the "Stones" patent system of electric train lighting, and it is worthy of record that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was the first railway in China to adopt electricity as the illuminant in the whole of its passenger stock. The trains are heated by steam from the engine in winter, and electric fans are installed in first class coaches for use in the summer. Restaurant cars are run on all express and fast trains and the night expresses also include sleeping cars.

The goods wagons are all of large capacity, and are constructed of steel throughout. The majority consist of: (1) medium sided 4 wheel bogie open wagons on 38-ft. underframes, with a carrying capacity of 35 tons; (2) all steel covered bogie vehicles on 38-ft. underframes of 30 tons capacity; (3) all-steel 4 wheel cars on 22-ft. 6-in. underframes 21 tons capacity; (4) all-steel bogie brakevans on 38-ft. underframes with covered accommodation for a load of 15 tons; (5) wagons on 38-ft underframes for special purposes such as livestock and (6) tank wagons for the conveyance of oil in bulk.

The greater proportion of the goods traffic emanates from the districts served by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the lines in connection therewith, and is transhipped over the Yangtze River from the terminus of that railway at Pukow to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway dock at Nanking Ferry. The management have wisely taken advantage of the fact that the traffic offers in bulk by providing vehicles of large capacity, and although the 21-ton wagon is quite useful, the 30-ton wagon meets with most favor. It may be mentioned that the railway does not possess a single goods wagon, open or covered, with a less capacity than 15 tons.

All the goods stock is fitted with the Westinghouse brake which ensures much safer and faster running than would be possible with unbraked vehicles.

The main line is now worked on the electric staff system: up to recently this only extended from Shanghai North to Soochow, but electric staff instruments have now been installed at all stations up to and including Nanking.

The goods train service is arranged on a simple control system, introduced by the Traffic Manager and placed in charge of the Chief Traffic Inspector. The majority of the goods trains are run in the night which enables a much better utilization of the line and stock to be made.

Whilst the railway is beset by competition by water, the traffic has increased by leaps and bounds. Merchants are more and more realising that "time is money" and appreciate the rapid, easy and safe means of transit afforded by the railway. The rates for the transport of merchandise by train bear favorable comparison with the charges for conveyance by boat. The present day tendency is all towards speed and in catering for merchandise traffic one of the principal aims of the railways is that goods consigned to their care shall reach their destination no matter to what station on the system they are consigned the morning following that on which they are handed over to them for transit. That the methods adopted to ensure the safety of goods are satisfactory is proved by the fact that practically the whole of the traffic is consigned at "owner's risk" rates and it is very exceptional that traffic is booked at railway risk. Claims are practically non-existent.

At the present time the railway finds itself quite unable with the existing rolling stock and facilities and accommodation at its disposal to deal with the vastly increased volumes of traffic awaiting conveyance to Shanghai. The stock is being worked to the absolute limit of its capacity. Engines are running between five and six thousand miles a month or more than double the mileage run by other railways.

Wagons loaded at Nanking in the afternoon arrive at Markham Road next morning, are unloaded within a few hours and are on the way back to Nanking the same afternoon or evening.

At no period in history perhaps has there been such a promise of unlimited commercial expansion in China as there is to-day. By virtue of its geographical position the Shanghai-Nanking Railway forms the gateway to Shanghai which, even now the biggest commercial port of the Republic, will in all probability become the greatest center of world trade on the Western Pacific. With the subsidence of political disturbances and internicine warfare with which the Republic has been afflicted there is bound to be a great growth of commercial and industrial enterprises. Not only has there been a remarkable development of goods traffic but the number of local passengers conveyed by the trains of the railways has increased enormously.

Arrangements have been in operation for some time past for the through booking of passengers, baggage and parcels between the principal stations on the Chinese Government Railways, and between the principal stations on the South Manchuria and Japanese Government Railways. With a view to encouraging tourist traffic from foreign countries to the Orient tickets are issued at reduced rates for overland and circular tours by rail and steamer detours and interchangeable routes being included to suit tourists requirements. The fact that the traffic has steadily increased shows that the facilities are approved by the travelling public.

With the opening up of new lines the traffic from which, along with that from existing lines, will converge upon the Shanghai-Nanking-Railway—the management have a formidable task before them, but given a free hand in the development of the railway there is no doubt that the result will be to mutual advantage of the government, the public and the staff.

Fire brigades have been formed from members of the staff at each major station, and a competition is held each year for a handsome shield and medals presented by the railway. Whilst Markham Road are the present holders, the brigade at Nanking Ferry has perhaps seen most service, and has rendered valuable assistance at several fires outside railway premises.

All the staff who come into contact with the public are able to speak and write English, and are courteous in manner and attentive to the passengers.

A school for the training of traffic employees was established in Shanghai in 1907, and was reorganised in 1915. Admission is gained by competitive examination. The school has a library and is fitted up with models of all the ordinary working appliances in daily use.

A model railway track with electrically propelled locomotive, passenger coaches and points and signals complete embracing three stations has also been installed.

The fact that a large number of men who passed through this school are now occupying positions of responsibility on the railway proves its success.

The enlargement of the school is at present under the consideration of the management.

The railway has also had in operation for some time a higher grade scheme for the training of engineers and surveyors. If after examination a candidate's qualifications are found to be satisfactory he is admitted to the rank of Probationery Student Engineer, and after specified periods he may advance successively to the grade of Engineering Student, Junior Assistant Engineer, Senior Assistant Engineer or Junior Assistant Surveyor and Senior Assistant Surveyor. Promotion in each branch and grade is by examination.

"A sound mind in a sound body" is a precept applied with full meaning by the management, who have gone to a good deal of trouble and expense in providing recreation grounds for their employees at Markham Road and Shanghai North.

These grounds are well equipped for tennis, cricket and football, and a green has been provided for the lawn bowls players. Great enthusiasm is displayed in the annual competitions and the sports meeting attracts a good many spectators.

In conclusion, may we point out that the S. N. R. adopted "daylight saving" for their office staff at Shanghai several years ago.

Shanghai, China, May 1, 1919.

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(Established in 1917)

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Theodore Roosevelt and the Young Men of China

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

(*Address of the American Minister at the Dedication of Roosevelt Memorial Gymnasium, Tsing Hua College, Peking, May 3, 1919.*)

PRESIDENT Roosevelt always had a very active interest in Tsing Hua College. It was not only that under his administration and with his active approval, Secretary Hay arranged for the return of the Boxer indemnity with the provision that it was to be devoted to educational purposes; but when, as a part of this program, Tsing Hua College was established, he gladly approved and always watched with interest the development of the institution. I believe that if he had been asked to designate the building with which he would prefer to have his name especially associated, he would have made his choice the same as yours; although broadly interested in all phases of intellectual life he was particularly convinced of the essential need of a sound physical constitution if any important work is to be continuously performed. By force of character he had made himself a very athletic man. At one time when I expressed to him my admiration for the manner in which his, then, small son and daughter managed some horses in front of the White House, he said, "It is quite natural to them. It was different with me. I was a sickly, bookish child and it was only after I had been threatened with a breakdown at seventeen and sent to the West that I realized how everything in life depended on constant outdoor activity. The exhilaration which came to me made me decide that forever after, I should keep myself fit; but with me it was a conscious resolution—with them it is a natural impulse." It was a great surprise to me that this active athletic man should consider himself as essentially a valetudinarian and I could not but admire the force of character and steadiness of purpose with which, in all his strength and health, he held himself to the daily activity, long walks, tennis, horse-back riding, wrestling, which kept up his splendid physical condition. Most other men would have been satisfied when they had reached this fine condition, would have presumed upon it, and would soon have been back at the point from where they started. He was quite indignant when a New York paper wrote, "Think of the President of the United States wrestling in tights on the floor of the Red Room;" he exclaimed, "They want me to wrestle in a dress-suit!"

His constant active exercise, his abstention from all artificial stimulants not only kept him constantly at his very best, physically and intellectually, but they undoubtedly prolonged his life. His activities were so strenuous, his exertion so constant, that a great strain was put on his constitution which had been weak at the beginning. In 1904, John Hay wrote, "he will not live long." In 1913 he was wounded by a shot—attacked as he was stepping into a carriage in front of his hotel. He simply said to his companion, "Henry, I am *pinked.*" Those about him were greatly alarmed and tried to dissuade him from proceeding to the large auditorium where he was to make an address, but he simply said, "Oh, it is nothing." They drove to the hall, he mounted the stage, but when he took his manuscript from his pocket, a pool of blood dropped from it. The audience knew nothing of the assault and did not know what to make of the blood. He spoke for fully half an hour, delivering his complete address, then was taken to the hospital to have the bullet extracted. I do not know of another man, aside from war, who could have gone through this experience without giving in. It is a supreme example of his unshrinking determination to force himself to do even the most difficult things. He knew the great truth that only the men who choose the more difficult, instead of looking for the easier way, are those who can have any success worth while.

If President Roosevelt had come to China, he would have had many things to say, in his frank and straightforward way. There is no doubt but that from his own experience he would have brought before the youth of China the great importance of physical exercise and development as a basis for strength of character, continuity of purpose, and the ability to overcome great obstacles of every kind. In dedicating this gymnasium to his memory, we are therefore giving thought to one phase of his characteristic strength. But he was a many-sided man. His action and his interests were as broad as life—great, rich, full of energy as life itself. So while he found time for physical exercise, he also constantly engaged his mind in greatly varied interests aside from the main tasks of his life work. He followed the principle, that more work can be accomplished in six hours than in ten, provided the remaining four hours are used to stimulate and revivify body and mind by congenial mental and physical effort. His refuge was poetry and history. As all great political minds, he recognized in history the self-consciousness of the state and sought a sure grasp of the principles of historic development as a sound basis for policy and political management

Poetry was to his soul as a garden of flowers or a wooded mountain side is to the eye. One time when in a bitter fight in New York politics, he returned home entirely discouraged and fatigued. He excused himself from the friends who were present but after a half-hour he returned from his library in fine spirits, saying, "I am all right now. I have had my bath of poetry and feel fresh as a daisy." He had been reading Wordsworth's poetry of nature.

When he was President and in the midst of a very difficult situation, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan called on him with a Celtic scholar. President Roosevelt astonished them with his information and insight into questions of Celtic literature and before they left he said, "I shall write you something on Celtic poetry. You shall have it in about four weeks." They both were greatly pleased but took it for certain that it would be impossible for him to give another thought to this matter; but about four weeks later, President Roosevelt seeing Dr. Egan called to him and said, "I have that essay ready for you now and I shall send it to you to-morrow." This difficult piece of literary work which was immediately published was accomplished during a time of stress and strain of twenty-four hours a day work when other men would have felt that they had no time even to read poetry.

There is no other character in American history whose broad humanity, high principles, hard practical sense, and undaunted courage and determination will more attract the emulation of young men than Theodore Roosevelt. What he always put before young men was the ideal of public service. In America, his greatest achievement has been that he established the public service as a career—a noble career inviting the devotion of generous young men. Before he became active in New York politics, the energies of men had been devoted primarily to industrial and commercial life. Aside from certain exceptional careers, the public service was a sporadic experience. Most men of wealth had no idea of engaging in it. Roosevelt, while still a young man, determined and frankly announced that he was planning a public career. He was not a seeker of office but a seeker for opportunities to do important work for the common welfare. When the presidency of the United States came to him unexpectedly, he received an unequalled opportunity for giving the imprint of his ideas to American public life; and he continued throughout to encourage young men in the ambition and impulse to serve the commonwealth. He has sometimes been criticized for seeming to prefer men of wealth. It is true he was associated mostly with men who had some means. It was not, however, wealth that was valuable in his view, but the opportunity which the possession of some property gives to be free for public service without having to trim and worry because one is entirely dependent upon public employment for a livelihood. Together with his effort to encourage able men of means to forego purely selfish activities there also went a continuous effort to make the position of all government servants dignified and secure. At all times he attracted to himself an abundance of able men. With all his strength of will and definiteness of conviction he did not demand of his followers that effacement of personality which leaders sometimes require of their supporters. On the contrary, he favored and encouraged the free play of personal qualities and convictions. His leadership rested on his own qualities rather than on artificial exclusiveness and wire-pulling.

I have in this address dealt only with the outstanding personal qualities of President Roosevelt because it is these which will always appeal to young men and which will have the greatest lasting influence. The living personality of Roosevelt remains a great national asset of America. Policies and methods will change but the influence of the living personality remains. During the last years of his life, Mr. Roosevelt was quite desirous to see the great Republic of China. President Li Yuan-hung had invited him to a hunting trip. If he had been able to come, as he was several times on the point of doing, he would have hunted with great energy on the borders of Mongolia; but he would also have seen and spoken to millions of the Chinese people. The influence of his great personality could not but have been powerful in helping the Chinese people to a greater feeling of their own dignity and appreciation of the tasks which lie before them and a determination to make every sacrifice for the maintenance and development of their independent national life. It is a pity that he could never have seen these great masses face to face and left to them the message which he alone could have so powerfully conveyed.

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Notes from Peking

The President received the new Italian Minister on Thursday, May 1, in audience, when the latter presented his credentials.

Additional importance will be given to the Peking races this week by the fact that President Hsu Shih-chang will present a "Victory Cup" for the Champions.

The President is giving a garden party to the diplomatic and foreign business community and to leading Chinese residents in Peking on May 8 in the Nan Hai.

K. P. Chen, the general manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, after having been in Peking on a business visit, returned to Shanghai on Thursday, May 1.

Major Bassett spent a couple of days in Peking on his way back to Shanghai from Manchuria and left again on Tuesday morning, April 29, for a day's visit to Tientsin.

The Telegraph Administration here has capitulated. It has reverted to proper time from Monday midnight. Peking seems disinclined to get up an hour earlier in the morning.

Peking notes have recently dropped two points owing to unrest created by the report that parliament contemplated putting in its nominee as governor of the Bank of China.

His Excellency J. A. Barnet, the new Cuban Minister to China, arrived in Peking recently and has presented his credentials to the President. The Cuban legation has been vacant for many months.

The Asia Banking Corporation, which has already opened offices at Shanghai and Hankow, held the formal opening of its Tientsin branch on Thursday, May 1, and will hold that of its Peking branch on May 7.

The annual May meeting of the North China Association of Teachers of English for the election of officers will be held to-day, May 3, at Tsinghua College in connection with the anniversary exercises of that college.

Dr. Arthur Shoemaker, of the Peking Higher Normal College, left Peking for Manila on Monday, April 28, to be the chief adviser to the Chinese Far Eastern Olympic Team which is to compete at Manila next month.

Stewart P. Elliott and Robert H. Patchin, of W. R. Grace & Company, arrived in Peking from Shanghai on Monday, April 28, and are staying at the Wagons-lits Hotel. They intend to return to Shanghai early next week.

Major George W. Simmons, U. S. A., arrived here from Siberia on Tuesday, April 29, and is staying for a few days in Peking before going to Shanghai. Major Simmons is leaving the army and will enter business in China shortly.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and of the Directorate-General of River Conservancy, has submitted a petition to the President asking that he be relieved of all these posts.

The flags at the various Consulates in Tientsin and at the Customs House were flown at half-mast on Tuesday, April 29, out of respect to the late Consuls-General for France and Japan, M. H. Bourgeois and Mr. Numao, who died recently.

Jean Desnitzky, Second Secretary of the Russian legation, returned to Peking from a three months' trip to Siam last week and will set out for Omsk some time next week. Mr. Desnitzky will remain at Omsk for the late summer.

A Presidential mandate was issued on Tuesday, April 29, appointing Admiral Tsai Ting-kan vice-president of the Red Cross Society. One of Admiral Tsai's first tasks will be to visit Shanghai and investigate the affairs of the Society there.

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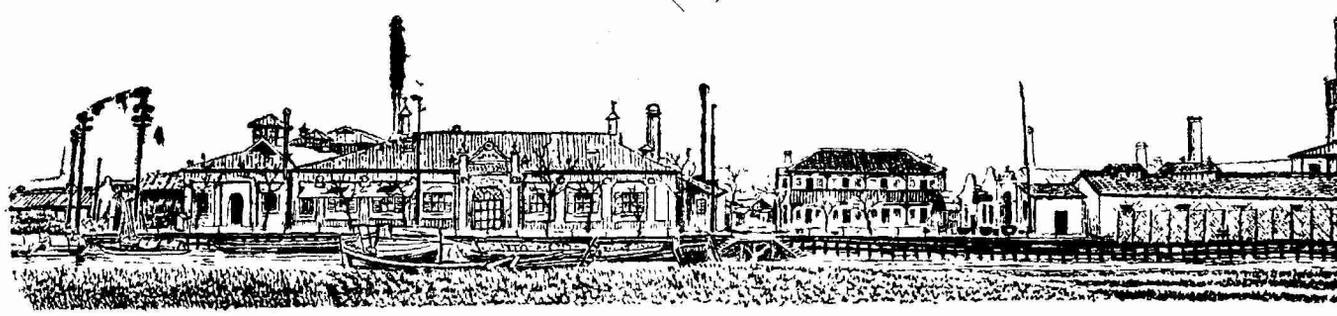

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SHANGHAI, CHINA

Holger Dreyer is to be married to Miss Henriette Quien, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. C. Quien, at the Danish legation on May 7. After the wedding ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

In an audience with the President on Tuesday, April 29, Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, who recently returned to China, gave an exhaustive report on the official duties he had executed during the last two years' residence in Tokio.

The Ministry of Communications has completed arrangements for the establishment of a post office at Vladivostock for "military use," because the Chinese residents and troops there have suffered various kinds of inconvenience while mailing letters home.

Eiji Kishida, Attache to the Japanese legation, who has been in charge of Japanese passport control during his stay in Peking, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Consul and transferred to New York. Mr. Kishida will set out for his new post some time in June.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Whitham have returned from an extensive trip through Southern and Central China and will now spend several months at the Wagons-lits Hotel in Peking. Mr. Whitham is a special trade commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce.

Dr. H. E. King, of the Methodist Mission, has obtained leave of absence to return to his home in the United States and will leave Peking early in August, accompanied by his wife and his youngest daughter, Miss Ruth King. Dr. King has been in poor health since last fall.

Miss Marie Naftaly and Captain Henry C. Skeen, of Tientsin, were married on Wednesday, April 30. Captain and Mrs. Skeen will leave for Manila on May 6 by the transport *Warren*. From Manila they will travel to the United States, where Captain Skeen contemplates leaving the army.

President Hsu Shih-chang has recently compiled a book entitled "Administration under Past Dynasties," being a comparative study of domestic administration at different periods of Chinese history. The book is to be published and distributed to all civil officials throughout the country.

With regard to the serious epidemic of spinal meningitis in Honan province which was reported last month, Dr. H. S. Houghton, of the Union Medical College, states that the Central government has now taken definite action to suppress the disease and prevent a recrudescence of the epidemic.

Daniel A. de Menocal, of Boston, who is vice-president of the First National Corporation, is in Peking for a few days' visit and will leave for Tokio and America to-day, May 3. Mr. de Menocal was manager of the Peking branch of the International Banking Corporation from 1909 to 1914.

The American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch gave a dinner at the American legation on Tuesday evening, April 29, in honor of General French and his staff who are now visiting in Peking. Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American legation, gave a dinner to General French on Wednesday evening, April 30.

Major A. J. D. Thomson, 18th Indian Infantry, who has been Commandant of the British Legation Guard for over two years, has been ordered to Burma, where he will rejoin the Indian Police. Major Thomson, who left Peking on Thursday, May 1, has been

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prominent in Peking both as a polo player and a cross-country rider.

Mr. and Mrs. Gessler, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Manila, arrived in Peking on Thursday evening, May 1, and are spending a few days here with Major and Mrs. Drysdale at the American legation. They are on their way to the United States on leave of absence and expect to sail for Japan some time this month.

Peking's largest amusement park is soon to be opened to the public. This new joy center, known as the Cheng Nan Yu Yi Chang, or South City Amusement Park, is an enterprise organized by the Lien Hsing Company, a purely Chinese concern, and is situated to the east and north of the Temple of Agriculture.

General French, commanding the United States military forces in the Philippines, was received by the Minister of War, General Chin Yung-peng, on Wednesday, April 30. General French was accompanied by Major W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache to the American legation, as well as by Dr. C. D. Tenney. Later in the day the General called upon Chen Lu, Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The President will issue a mandate granting posthumous honors to the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yow in recognition of the meritorious services he had rendered to the government. These honors will include a grant of funds for his funeral expenses and an offer of sacrifices by officials. A record of his past career will also be referred to the Historiography Bureau to be embodied in the National History of the Republic.

H. Gilbert King, who came out to China a few weeks ago as a student interpreter at the American legation, has taken over the duties of R. A. Burr, whose resignation from the American Consular Service comes into effect on May 15. Mr. Burr will take charge of the Chinese-American News Service in Peking and will act as correspondent for the *North China Star*, the *Japan Advertiser*, the *China Press* and the *Trans-Pacific Monthly*.

The members of the two Houses of Parliament early this week passed a resolution for transmission to the Paris conference protesting against the handing over of Kiaochow to the temporary administration of the Big Five and demanding the rendition of Kiaochow and all former German possessions and interests in Shantung to China direct as well as the cancellation of the various railway agreements signed by China with Japan since 1915.

The directors of the Tientsin Young Men's Christian Association have issued invitations to Tientsin residents to be present at the observance of its twenty-third anniversary on Saturday evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion they are to be honored by the presence of H. E. ex-President Li Yuan-hung, the Civil Governor of Chihli, Fan Yuen-lien, former Minister of Education; and Joseph Ripley, chief engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board.

The Peking Missionary Association has passed the following resolution: The Peking Missionary Association deeply regretting the unhappy conditions in Korea and the sufferings of the Korean people caused by their revolt against Japanese suzerainty, and their desire for independence, hereby expresses its profound sympathy with the missionary body and the different branches of the Christian Church in Korea under the present trying situation. Considering the repeated and apparently well substantiated reports of unnecessary cruelty and violence enacted by the Japanese soldiers and police, including acts of indecency upon women and girls, the Association earnestly hopes that the government of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan will find means to suppress any such acts of oppression on the part of military officers, soldiers and police, and cause a searching inquiry to be made that those who have been guilty of reckless and uncalled for cruelty and outrage may be called to strict account.

Peking, May 3, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

Samples of silk are now in the Hankow market and business is beginning to move. New silk will be in the market by next month.

The annual meeting of British subjects entitled to vote on church matters was held at the British Consulate-General on Friday, April 25, at 4.30 p. m.

The Hankow Chinese Post Office announces that mail matter for Peking and beyond is received at the Railway Station up to the time of departure of trains.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that by instruction from Peking they will advance their clocks by one hour according to Shanghai time.

On April 23 the Egg Hunt for foreign children in the Wu-han cities took place in the children's garden at the Race Club. About 150 children were present.

The Changsha Y. M. C. A. campaign for raising funds for the site for a new building is now in progress. The amount aimed at is $50,000; so far the campaign has reached $21,000.

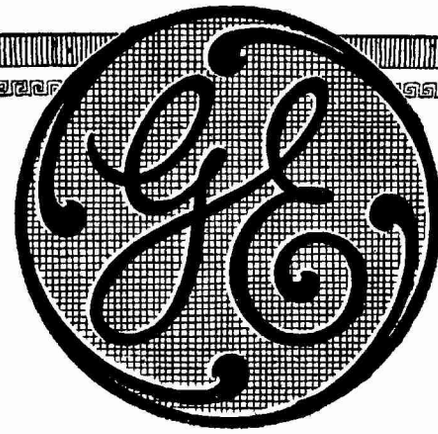
The government has decided that one-third of the present number of Northern troops in Hunan, numbering 115,000, shall be at once withdrawn, as there is no need of their services in that part of the country.

The Custodian of Enemy Property in China in Shanghai, Allan G. Mossop, now invites tenders (by British subjects only) for the purchase of leaseholds of properties in the British Concession Extension in Hankow.

The U. S. $4,500,000,000 Victory Loan "drive" began in Hankow on April 25. The specified banks to receive applications from subscribers are the International Banking Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation.

Seeing that there is a large virgin field for leather in Hankow, some Japanese opened a tannery near the bank of the Han River. The enterprise has been very successful. Most of the leather produced is used by local manufacturers.

Instructions have been received from Peking by the Chinese naval authorities here to the effect that there will be a maneuver in Hupeh on May 10. The naval bodies in Hupeh are now busily engaged in making preparation for the occasion.



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Hsu Yung-ching, son of President Hsu Shih-chang, arrived in Hankow on April 24. He visted Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan, and after passing one night in Wuchang he proceeded to Nanking. He was accompanied by a secretary of the President.

Owing to shortage of supply and the bad harvest of the previous year, the price of bean oil has been advanced to Tls. 10.6 per picul, there being an increase of Tls. 0.6 to Tls. 0.7. If no new supply is developed a further increase is expected.

Although there has been no rain here, the river suddenly rose five feet at the beginning of the week, and a rise of a few inches has occurred each day in the week. The rise is ascribed to the abundant rainfall in Hunan, which has increased the bulk of Yangtze water.

A lecture on "A Chinese Detective Romance," was delivered in the Union Church Hall on April 25 in connection with the Literary Guild by the Rev. W. A. Cornaby, one of the leading local authorities on things Chinese. The chair was occupied by F. S. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs.

Hunan is again having near flood conditions. Owing to the heavy and continued rains, there was an eleven foot rise in the river in twenty four-hours, and the water is still advancing. If there is no more rain the crops of the season will be greatly benefited by the previous rains.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has planted rows of eucalyptus trees along the railroad. If conditions are favorable it is said that the rate of growth will be fifteen feet per year. The wood of the eucalyptus is exceedingly hard, and is suitable for railway and shipbuilding uses. Many dyestuffs may be made from the bark.

Ho Shau-ting, the Hankow magistrate, recently issued orders that opium and pipes taken from smugglers and smokers within the last four months be burned before the public, to follow the example of the burning of opium in Shanghai. The burning took place in the northern suburb of Hankow on April 25. Many officials and representatives of different organizations were present.

According to a report recently issued by the American Consul-General in London, the China market in London for liquid egg is to be threatened, as a new supply is soon to be developed in Nigeria. This will prove a great advantage to British importers, for one half of the freight will thus be saved, the distance from Nigeria to England being only half that of from China to England.

The dyestuffs imported from Japan have been increasing considerably during the past year. But the supply from Japan is soon to be threatened because of the fact that there are not many goods in stock in Japan. Particularly the light blue is scarce. Owing to this fact, the prices of the light blue and other dyestuffs have been raised. The increased prices almost approximate those in the time previous to the European war.

Building materials, such as brick tiles, wood, lime, etc., are now exceedingly scarce in Hankow. The trouble in Hunan and the unrest in many other provinces have prevented laborers from producing these materials. The forests near the Upper Yangtze are unworked. Again many producers hesitate to ship these materials to Hankow, fearing the difficulties of traffic. Timber from Japan is now mostly used for building and manufacturing purposes.

The Wu-han 1919 Spring Meet took place on Saturday, April 26, in the Fu-teh School ground, Hankow. The competitors were Boone University, Higher Normal School of Wuchang, Griffith John College and Fu-teh School. To the surprise of all, Fu-teh, a private middle school, captured first place with one point more than Boone, which took the second place. The Higher Normal came in third. Boone has held the position of champion for a number of years.

Cow hide is an important item in the exports from Hankow. Last year dealers in hides speculated and accumulated large stocks, trusting that there would be a brisk demand for hides after the war. Owing to lack of overseas steamers to export goods from China, the demand remains at a standstill. This of course embarrasses the merchants very much. It was not until recently that the demand increased. The American and European agents are now exporting.

Owing to financial troubles and the chaotic conditions in Hunan, there is great unrest among the people. The problem of food is most embarrassing to the people, as the prices of things have become abnormal. The soldiers have not been paid for two months, and consequently they threaten rebellion. The school principles have petitioned the governor for money to pay the teachers, who have not received their salaries for three months. In short, the bad feeling of the people toward the government is daily increasing.

An address will be delivered at St. John's Church at the Sunday evening service by Dr. M. G. Daniel, an Archdeacon of the Assyrian Church and a native of

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Persia. In his address he will give an account of his thrilling adventures in escaping from the Turks and tell something of the history of the Assyrian Church to which he belongs. His visit to Hankow is in the interest of the repatriation of over 500 of these Christian refugees scattered over Manchuria and Eastern Siberia who are destitute.

Under the auspices of the Playground Association, the formation of a "Wolf Cub Pack" has been proposed, with the purpose of training boys under the Scout age. The membership is limited to European and American boys. Every boy must pay an entrance fee of $1, a yearly subscription of $1, and must present a letter of consent from his parents or guardians. The Union Church Hall will be used for training quarters with club room attached.

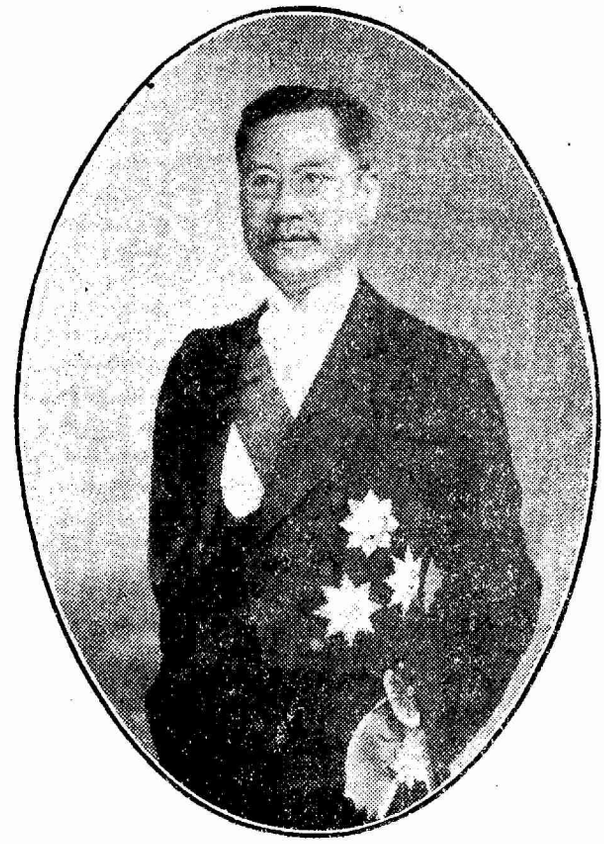
It is understood here that the Chinese Christians of St Paul's Cathedral, Hankow, are making efforts to make that church Chinese supporting, *i. e.* independent of any financial help from the American Church Mission. This idea has been approved by Bishop Roots and the American and Chinese clergies. Meetings have been held and a committee has been elected to look after this matter. Many measures have been discussed and a campaign will be set a-foot to obtain yearly contributions from the Chinese members of the congregation.

The tea market has already opened in Hankow, but there is little movement among tea buyers to do business. Very few dealers are ready to go to the mountains to buy teas. This curtailment of output is due chiefly to the civil trouble in Russia, for the greatest market for black tea is Russia. The Fan Cheong and many other Russian tea companies have already in stock 100,000 boxes of black tea which they can in no way dispose of. Consequently the demand for new tea is very small. Only Anhwei tea dealers have proceeded to Anhwei tea districts to buy green tea, the domestic demand for which is very great.

The death of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, the director-general of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Railway, who passed away on Thursday afternoon, April 24, has brought general sorrow here. He died in the Roman Catholic Hospital. The cause of his death is said to be dysentery. The late Dr. Jieme had recently been to Peking to call on President Hsu Shih-chang for consultation about Siberian railway matters, and had only returned to Hankow last Sunday. His death will be a serious loss to China, as he was the ablest of China's foreign-trained engineers. He was a Cantonese, and was educated in Yale University in America. He built the Peking-Kalgan Railway, a line on which the engineer difficulties were particularly great. He was also the engineer in charge of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Kwangtung section, and a trusted adviser to the government on all railway affairs.

Hankow, April 30, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai

Yang Tcheng, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu, is a native of Tungkunhsien, Kwangtung province. In his early years he was a resident student in Japan, and upon his return he studied both in Kwangtung and at Tung Wen School, Peking. He was known as an excellent student. Upon graduation, he was appointed Immigration Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Soon after he was sent by the government to Germany to study jurisprudence and military arts. He returned to China in the spring of 1895. He then became a professor in Peking University, and also English translator at the Official Book Bureau. Since that time his name has become well known in official circles. When the Boxer trouble broke out, he left Peking and while on his way through Tsinan, it happened that he attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai, who was then Governor of Shantung. Having heard of his abilities, Yuan at once engaged him to manage the foreign affairs, railway and mines of the province. Afterwards he was also made director-general of the military and police affairs. He soon rose to the rank of Ambassador, being successively appointed to Austria, Germany and Holland. The death of his mother caused him to leave official circles for three years. At the end of the period of mourning, Viceroy Chang Jin-chuen of Liang Kiang appointed him Commissioner for Foreign Commercial Affairs of Nanyang, and concurrently Chief Military Councillor of Liang Kiang. When the Republic was established he was made Chief Secretary of Foreign and Domestic Affairs in the Police Yamen of Shantung. Then he was transferred to Shanghai to be Intendent and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs concur-

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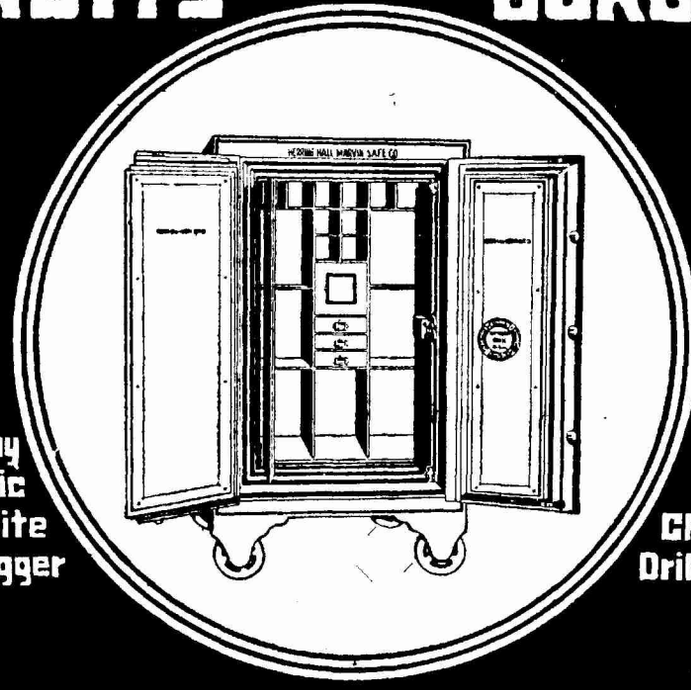

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rently. He is now serving his third term as Commissioner in Shanghai. His official decorations are the Chaho Order with Grand Ribbon of the 2nd class, Wenhu Order of the 2nd class, Paokuang Chaho Order of the 2nd class and also foreign decorations of the 1st class. Commissioner Yang is of imposing appearance and foresight. In his dealings with foreigners, the Commissioner discharges his duties with impartiality and distinct judgment. He has worked constantly in developing China's industry. That is why all business men like him, and recently elected him chairman of the Society for Maintaining Chinese Goods, also of the Society for discussing China's Industry and Commerce, and also of the League of Chaochow Sugar and Grocery Dealers. He is chairman of the Cantonese Club in Shanghai. Commissioner Yang is 52 years of age.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

April 24. The contents of Signor Orlando's reply to President Wilson's attitude are made public in Paris; in it is stated that President Wilson's proclamation came while negotiations were proceeding, and that the Italians were being treated as if they were barbarians without a democratic government.

April 27. Advices from Paris are to the effect that the Japanese delegates will refuse to sign the peace treaty unless clauses are inserted providing for racial equality and for the formal handing over to Japan of all German leases, claims and rights in Shantung province, China.

April 28. The Allies withdraw from date all black lists, with the result that the disabilities attached to trade communication with firms and persons on those lists cease to operate; Great Britain's Defense of the Realm Act is announced to cease operation on May 31.

May 7. An official summary of the treaty of peace handed over to the German delegates is printed in London; the principal provisions are: Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France free of public debts; the independence of German Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland; the British Protectorate in Egypt is guaranteed; Kiachow is ceded to Japan; the frontier between Germany and Denmark is to be fixed by the people; the destruction of the Heligoland Forts is ordered; and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty is annulled.

CHINA

May 3. Following popular opposition to the amendment to the Regulations of the Bank of China, the President advises Wang I-tang to induce the M. P.'s to annul their former decision by a re-discussion of the question.

May 4. In order to give point to their disapproval of the pro-Japanese attitude of Tsao Ju-lin and other prominent Chinese officials, several thousand Chinese students parade through the Legation Quarter at Peking and later visit Tsao's house and set it on fire; Tsao Ju-lin escapes but Chang Tsung-hsiang, the Minister to Japan who had just returned to Peking, is assaulted so severely that he had to be taken to hospital; several motor cars are also destroyed by the demonstrators.

May 5. Tsao Ju-lin tenders his resignation and proceeds to Tientsin with his retinue in a special train.

May 6. Chang Chung-hsiang dies at the Japanese Hospital at Peking as the result of the injuries inflicted on him by the students on May 4.

May 7. The students at Peking who were arrested in connection with the demonstration against Tsao Ju-lin and others are released on bail pending their trial.

JAPAN

May 6. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio wires that the anti-Japanese outbreaks in Peking are viewed with great concern in Japan.

Men and Events

The Rev. C. J. F. Symons has been appointed to succeed the Very Rev. A. J. Walker as Dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai.

Dr. Julian Petit, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in China for several years, has joined the American medical firm of Ransom, Street & Massay.

Acting-Governor Yeater of the Philippine Islands during April 6, 1919, authorized the release of Pesos 640,000 for the construction of public and normal schools in the Islands.

H. T. Seymour, vice-president of Dodge & Seymour Ltd. of New York, is in Shanghai on a combined business and pleasure trip. He spent several

weeks in Japan before coming here and plans to depart for Manila on May 16.

William E. Earle, representative of the Proctor & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, extensive dealers in Chinese vegetable oils, is in Shanghai on business. His address in China is in care of the American Trading Company.

"Democracy and the Eastern Question" is the title of a new book soon to be issued by the Century Company of New York. The book was written by Thomas F. Millard, formerly editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW and the *China Press*.

Emil M. Scholtz, the former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, left Japan on April 26 on his way to China. Mr. Scholtz will visit Korea, Siberia, the Straits Settlements, India and Egypt before proceeding to the battlefields of Europe.

The Anglican Bishop of Honan, the Rev. W. C. White, was decorated on April 28 by Presidential mandate with the Order of the Excellent Crop, Second Class, in recognition of "valuable services rendered in the province of Honan."

The Nantao Christian Institute, which maintains a night school and social center for Chinese at the Great East Gate, Shanghai, is now engaged in a campaign to raise funds for the purchase of additional property made necessary by the growth of the institution.

Dr. Eldon R. James, American legal adviser to the government of Siam, at Bangkok, departed this week for Paris, France, where he will act as adviser to the Siamese delegation at the peace conference. Dr. James' address in Paris will be care of the Siamese legation.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ltd., of Denmark, states that as the landline communication with North China has been restored, telegrams are again accepted for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and places north of Chefoo. Such telegrams are handed to the Chinese Telegraph Administration for transmission.

H. Rebham, president, and M. Meyer, vice-president of the Klauber Trading Corporation of New York, are in Shanghai on business. This company now has the following branches in the Orient: Shanghai, Harbin, Dairen, Vladivostock, Irkutsk, Omsk, Changchun and Seoul.

V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Company, gave a dinner on Friday evening, May 9, at the Carlton Cafe in honor of E. B. Bruce, of the Pacific Development Corporation, who is departing for America within the next few days. The dinner was attended by members of the staff of Andersen, Meyer & Company and their guests.

The new highway between Shanghai and Woosung was opened to traffic with a ceremony in Woosung Village on Friday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock. General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, who was instrumental in constructing the road, was presented with two memorials by the Chinese gentry of Shanghai and Woosung.

Richard Chamberlain Faithfull, who had been practicing law in Hongkong since 1912, was admitted to the Shanghai British Bar on Thursday, May 1. The application was made before Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, of the Supreme Court, by the British Crown Advocate, H. P. Wilkinson. Mr. Faithfull will join the law firm of Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright.

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Japanese papers announce the sudden and tragic death of J. Hunter, formerly of the firm of Andrews & George, Yokohama, who was fatally injured by a tram car on May 2. In attempting to avoid the car, the deceased tripped and fell on the track.

On the evening of May 8 Mrs. E. J. Bourne (*nee* Patsy Macfarlane) jumped from the second storey verandah of Shepherd's Cafe in Shanghai, and was killed almost instantly. Mrs. Bourne had been suffering recently from mental troubles and had but a few days previously left hospital; she was thirty years old and the mother of two children.

The annual meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League was held on Friday afternoon, May 2, at the Carlton Cafe at 5.30 o'clock, when the following executive committee was elected: Dr. W. H. Lacy, president; Dr. G. A. Huntly and N. A. Viloudaki, vice-presidents; W. M. Cameron, secretary; C. J. Passikides, treasurer; and W. H. Emberley, Ed. Killner, I. Mason and J. E. Peet.

A three days holiday has been declared at St. John's University as a result of a conflict between the faculty and the students. Several days ago the 225 students of the Middle School marched out of the institution in a body as a protest against a certain student having been expelled. The attitude of the president of the institution is that only those students who apologize for disobeying the rules of the institution will be taken back.

To Let: "Devon House," Rocky Point, Peitaiho; furnished for July and August. Next to Assembly Hall, four minutes from the beach, railway station, stores and post office. Electric light, tennis court, three bedrooms, small bath-room, one sitting room and mosquito screened dining room. Large verandah. Terms Tls. 400 for July and August. Apply to No. 1 Meadows Road, Tientsin, China.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway announces the running of an Express excursion each Sunday during May to Henli, Kunshan and Soochow and back. The new train will leave Shanghai North at 8.15 a.m. reaching Henli at 9.18, Kunshan 9.26 and Soochow 10.18 a.m. The return journey will be commenced from Soochow at 16.10, Lunshan 16.58 and Henli 17.06, arriving in Shanghai North at 18.15.

The final debate of the season in the English Debating League, composed of Nanking University, Hangchow Christian College, Shanghai Baptist College, and St. John's University, will take place in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 28. In the preliminary contests Nanking University and St. John's teams were successful so the debate between these two institutions will settle the championship.

Among the prominent people in Shanghai last week was Dr. V. Girsa, Commissioner of the Czecho-Slovak government, who has come here from Vladivostock to make arrangements for the transportation home of the wounded, sick and invalided troops in the North. In an interview several days ago Dr. Girsa stated that the Czecho-Slovak Army is an Allied Army and therefore would keep and fulfill all the obligations incumbent on it as such a force.

Nine members of the British-American Tobacco staff who have just returned from war service were entertained at a smoker by their fellow employees at the Cigarette Guild on the evening of May 1. Thomas F. Cobbs, general manager of the company, presided. The following are the returned soldiers in whose honor the smoker was held: J. A. Bloomfield, R. D. Simpson, H. V. Murray, C. Morriss, F. D. Bisseker, O. C. Kench, J. C. Dowding, J. R. Arthur and J. E. Barrett.

The Tientsin branch of the Asia Banking Corporation was formally opened on May 1 and the Peking branch on May 7. The Tientsin branch is at present located in temporary quarters next to the present site of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which it will take over permanently as soon as the Banque Industrielle moves into its new building, now in the process of reconstruction. The Peking offices of the Asia Banking Corporation are located in the Culty Chambers, just off Legation Street and opposite the former German Bank.

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, delivered the first of his two lectures on the afternoon of May 3 in the Kiangsu Educational Association Building in the Chinese City. Prof. Dewey discussed the subjects of democracy and education, stating that an interest in education had always followed directly and from necessity upon the growth of democratic ideas; a democratic society, he stated, demanded an education based on two of the most fundamental principles of democracy, namely intellectual individuality and a sense of cooperation in activity.

Following upon the inauguration of a paid personnel for the fire department, the Shanghai Municipal Council is arranging to improve the mechanical facilities of the department. Two new fire stations, one at the corner of Yangtzepoo and Lay Roads on the lot adjoining the Yangtzepoo Police Station, and the other in the Bubbling Well district, near the end of Bubbling Well Road, are to be built. Plans for the Yangtzepoo Station have been completed and work is to start immediately. Plans for the second station will be begun in the near future. Two new motor pumps are to be added to the present equipment, one of which is expected to arrive in Shanghai within a month. With the new pumps, the Shanghai fire department will be equipped with 23 pieces of motor apparatus.

The *Sacramento Bee*, one of the important papers on the American Pacific Coast, in its issue of April 5 contained an extensive article dealing with the Korean revolution. The article was written by V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the *Bee*, who had just returned home from an extensive visit to the Orient. In connection with the publication of the article in his paper and also by the Associated Press, Mr. McClatchy said: "So far as I know, the first accurate translation of that document was brought out by myself, and offered to the *Japan Advertiser* at Tokio for publication and to the Associated Press. The Japanese government forbade its publication. And so far as I can learn, the first copy to reach the United States is that which I brought to Sar Francisco and which was given out by the Associated Press."

Correction

In MILLARD'S REVIEW for April 26 appeared the following news item under the general heading of "Notes from Hankow:" "At the request of some American and British merchants, the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow has petitioned the Governor of Hupeh that the inland water (the Han River), be opened to navigation by foreign steamers. The native merchants, seeing that the demand is abnormal as no treaty agreement grants it, now proceed to protest." Since this was printed, we have received a letter from a correspondent at Hankow containing the following information: The last sentence in the foregoing is incorrect as may be determined by noting the China treaty with Great Britain of 1902, and particularly Annex C containing additional rules for the navigation of the inland water steam navigation, more especially paragraphs 7 and 8 and again to the same tenor the treaty with Japan of 1902—Annex I—and especially paragraph 8. These amendments to the inland water navigation appear also in Hertzlet's Treaties.

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Meeting of Continuation Committee

The China Continuation Committee brought its seventh annual meeting to a close on the afternoon of May 30 after holding sessions on several successive days. The work of the China Continuation Committee is of much greater importance than the public generally seems to realize and the meeting now reported was a particularly important one, such topics as the fight for religious liberty in China, the Chinese system of phonetic writing, the work of the Chinese Christian church, the business of administrative efficiency of missions, the theological education necessary for the training of Chinese ministers, and other kindred subjects were among those dealt with. Reports were made by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, Dr. C. Y. Chang, the Rev. J. Leighton Stuart and the Rev. Chen Wei-ping. As a result of the report and discussion on the subject of religious liberty a special committee was appointed whose duty it shall be to endeavor to learn the wishes of the Chinese churches and, if desired, to make representation on this matter to the Chinese government and to the conference of the League of Nations. The report on business and administrative efficiency as applied to mission organizations was presented by the Rev. C. J. Sparham. In the discussion in connection with Christian education it was stated that the Methodist's Mission started out to raise $80,000,000 and are now aiming at $150,000,000, and that other groups were aiming likewise on a big scale. In the discussion ensuing on the report of the special committee of the Forward Evangelist Movement it was pointed out that acceptance of the Christian message did not consist alone in the acceptance of a statement of doctrine but in the application of the message to practical life so that honesty and sincerity would become matters of daily practice. On all sides favorable comment is heard on the smooth way in which the business of the meetings was carried on. Most of the old committees were re-appointed, the new one being that on Moral Welfare, and the Committee on Self-Support was merged into that of the Chinese Church. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D. D.; vice-chairmen, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D. D., and David Z. T. Yui; hon. secretary, Rev. C. G. Sparham; hon. treasurer, Rev. W. P. Chen, Ph. D.

A Hint to the Wise, Etc!

We have been presented with a weekly newspaper, MILLARD'S REVIEW of the Far East, published in Shanghai, China, under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, and is indicative of the progress being made in China through citizens of the United States residing there. The issue we refer to was sent to Jacques Vanderbeek, of this place, by his son, Horace Vanderbeek, professor of engineering in the Government Institute of Technology (formerly Nanyang College), Shanghai, China. The paper contains articles by both Chinese and American citizens dealing with current subjects pertaining to both countries tending to cement good relationship. Many of the advertisements are those of our own manufacturers trading in that country.—*From the "Somerset Democrat," Somerville, N. J., U. S. A.*

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Women's Work

American Women Take Lessons in Chinese Cooking

The American college women of Peking have organized an American Women's College Club with the main idea of bringing about closer cooperation with the Chinese women. The club was organized and the first meet held at the College Club rooms on March 17, 1919, with an enrolling membership of more than seventy, both Chinese and foreign. The opening or "house-warming" was given in their rooms, which are kept open for all meetings of the club, and their activities in the Siems-Carey Compound where the members have social gatherings each Wednesday when tea is served and a short program is given. Mrs. Julean Arnold is president of the club, Mrs. Pettus, vice-president; Mrs. Wufers, treasurer; and Mrs. Stifler, secretary. An Activities Committee has been appointed to represent the varied interests of the club. A Peking History Class to study the history of China in connection with a Peking Hiking Club and a Chinese Cooking Class are the chief activities followed up by the club. Lessons in Chinese cooking practically adapted to the foreign home are given each Tuesday in the Domestic Science Department of the Y. W. C. A. and sight-seeing trips are conducted frequently with a guide accompanying the party giving full details in this out door work.

Mrs. Wong, who acts as regular instructor in the Domestic Science Department of the Y. W. C. A., also acts in this same capacity for the Chinese Cooking Class of the College Club. A lesson is given each Tuesday whereby a new Chinese dish is made and ingredients are only used that are available to the foreign woman housekeeper at her grocery store. The delicacy and tastefulness of some of the various foods prepared by the Chinese teacher far surpass some of those prepared by the American woman, as oils and flour dark in color but containing all the necessary food elements are used by the Chinese woman, while in the foreign home the white flour is used that has been prepared from the wheat grain after taking away the most nourishing part of the grain. The following dishes have been prepared and served in the club rooms: Chicken shreds, steamed sole fish with pork, spiral buns and pepper sauce, fried shrimps, fried prawns and flaked prawns. The usual way of frying prawns by the Chinese is by leaving the shell on and in this way a finer flavor is obtained.

The club on one occasion was very successful in obtaining Dr. Yamei Kin, who is in China investigating industrial work of the Chinese women preparatory to making a report for various colleges in America, to address its members at one meeting. Dr. Kin has said that the industrial problem of Chinese women in the next few years is very concerning and an industrial revolution is precipitated, and owing to this fact she has obtained the services of the College Club to make investigations among the 2,000 women employed in this way in Northern China as well as to get the upper class of Chinese women interested in this work.

Some interesting sight-seeing trips have been conducted thus far, in one instance an expedition was made to the Museum in the Forbidden City and Dr. Ferguson acted as guide, giving full explanation of the old collection of cloisonne, porcelains, brass ware, red and black lacquer ware, jade ornaments and Imperial robes that have been given to the Museum. Other trips have been made to various temples near Peking. Another idea to be carried out by the club during the next year is to form a Nurses' Training Course enabling the women to become better acquainted with diseases prevalent in China, thereby being better able to combat the epidemics.

A picnic and sight-seeing trip which will take place at an early date is planned to the Summer Palace by the Hiking Club.

Meetings of American Woman's Club

At the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, May 6, Mrs. Hailbrun, who is the secretary of the Manila Woman's Club and a member of the Fortnightly and Music Club at Manila, was the guest of honor. Mrs. T. C. Chu, who is a leader among the prominent Chinese women of Shanghai, read a paper on "Chinese Marriages."

The Literary Department also held a meeting on Wednesday, May 7, when a paper on "Chinese Burial Customs" was read by Mrs. Vanderbeek, of Nanyang College. Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Landis, Mrs. Lathrop and Miss Bailey also addressed the meeting upon the four principle Chinese feasts of the year.

The next regular meeting of the club will be the annual general meeting, May 20, when reports of officers will be received. Miss Jansen and Miss Pulver have been appointed auditors of the treasurer's report.

At a meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club to be held May 28 a program of Russian music will be given under the direction of Mr. Dent.

The American Woman's Club has also decided to hold it annual lawn party at the Columbia Country Club on May 31.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

Chinese are Slaves to Precedent

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

Most of our people are slaves of precedent. Because a certain thing has been done in a certain way for time immemorial, they resent any departure from the old methods. But if China would succeed in becoming a leading modern nation, innovations must be introduced and precedents set aside. Daily, we witness efficiency sacrificed on the altar of custom and tradition. Precedent binds the race to the past. It curbs all efforts at progress. It impedes the beneficial stimulus of evolution. It compels the people to face the decadent years of antiquity instead of looking forward into the dawn of the future and interpreting the God-given message which gradually unfolds its wonderful promises in the light of the world's to-morrows. The Chinese are considered a backward people. That China has fallen far behind the civilization of the West, cannot be denied. But even among Asiatic races the Chinese now occupy an inferior position. When China was in the heyday of her glory, she was the supreme Power in the Orient. Other nations came to study civilization from her great teachers and coveted the privilege of reflecting a small portion of her glory. All this is now changed. China is no longer the leader of nations but now seeks guidance and wisdom from the nations she once condescended to despise. And this lamentable descent from her ancient glory can be attributed to China's mania for the observance of precedent. In the family, in the social and commercial relations, in governmental and international affairs, China has been for centuries chained to dead precedents. Customs ands traditions laid their deadening weight upon the minds of China's people, and suppressed the throbbing pulse of progress. But a new emancipation has come to our people. There are those among our national leaders who dare to challenge the authority of the past. Though the mass of our Chinese remained untouched by the convulsions of revolution, and continue to go along the even tenor of their way, following in the footsteps of their venerable predecessors, yet a nucleus of our people have come in contact with the outer world. They have learned the advantages and disadvantages of the Western civilization where science and concrete facts take the place of theoretical and abstract speculations. These men are destined to be the coming leaders of the New China. As yet they are but pioneers, and as pioneers, they are doomed to suffer the hardships, disappointments and discouragements which all men experience who endeavor to lead their people over new trails. It is not enough, to say China is not ready for modern things; we must make her ready. Many of young China's vigorous progressives falter before the gigantic task set before them. In some instances, they have been working almost single-handed and alone. It is now time for these men who have caught the vision of a New China to combine these forces, cooperate with each other and mutually assist and encourage one another in this undertaking. In Peking and Shanghai, the progressive men have organized for the work of saving China. We appeal to all the progressive men of Canton for the formation of a similar organization. Let us consider China's problems together. Let us benefit by closer association. Let us take the work of reforming and reconstructing our province out of the realm of mere theoretical speculation and tea-house discussion, and make it a vital, pressing, present-day problem requiring our immediate endeavors and cooperation. In this way, our interest and patriotism will be appreciably stimulated and will not lose entirely those lofty ideals and unselfish aspirations which were the inspiration of our student days.

The Tsingtao Question

From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)

Chinese seem to be making up their minds that it is incumbent upon them to demand the return of Kiaochow direct for the very good reason that any other award would not be in accord with the principles of international justice which the world tribunal now in session in Paris stands for. Press and parliament have taken up the question in earnest and are using all available means to bring Chinese national wishes before the Big Five. Opinion here is that the entangling effects of secret treaties entered into by Great Britain, France and Italy individually with Japan concerning Kiaochow are being felt, and that they are responsible for the difficulties apparently being met in the way of a solution satisfactory to China.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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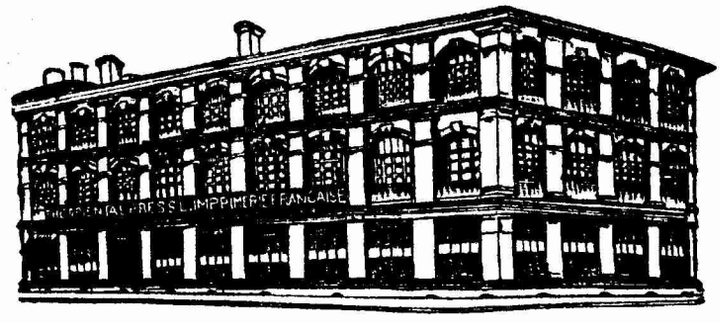

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hanchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

The Dagger under Japan's Coat Sleeve

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Japan is devoting every ounce of her energy to prevent the restoration of Tsingtao to China. On this point all reports from the North agree. Japan seems to have forgotten that on one occasion she has voluntarily made a definite promise to return the peninsula to China. It is difficult to see what objection Japan could have to China raising the point in Europe. She is even willing to forego a certain other demands in order to enable her to retain Tsingtao. She is also ready to follow in the footsteps of Italy to achieve her purpose. The dagger under the coat sleeve can now be seen. Japan is telling the world that her promises are not to be trusted or believed. Tsingtao is Chinese territory, but Japan claims that it is a life and death problem to her. If she wins, she is to live; but who is to die? Let every Chinese citizen, therefore, do what he can to save Kiaochow from the hands of the Japanese.

Do Not Help the Bear

From the "Philippine National Weekly"

We are glad to see that the Chinese Consul Hon. Kwei Chih has denied the statement attributed to him against Philippine independence. It really would be bad form for people in his position to go deep into the politics of this country, and viewing it from the Chinese point of view, it would not look advantageous to quarrel with Mr. Chih's countrymen's patrons, Mr. Chih's mission being principally commercial. The Filipinos in this independence question expect of consuls and others holding similar positions what the negro hunter in the story is said to have expected of God when a bear had him up a tree—to help him if He could but at least not to help the bear.

China's Defective Communications

From the "Hsin Shen Pao" (Chinese)

No country in the world has such a defective system of communication as that of China. Commercial and press telegrams which are of great importance are delayed every day while the so-called first class telegrams, which are really of no importance at all, tax the lines to their utmost capacity. Volumes of them are despatched every day on every line. Cargoes are piled sky high at many railway stations waiting for transportation. Cars are said to be unavailable; yet high officials ride back and forth comfortably in special cars without paying a cent. Hundreds of cars are available for transporting military supplies from place to place. Very heavy losses have the merchants suffered from these two causes alone.

Is Tsingtao Really Gone?

From the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

To-day's news regarding the Shantung question is most disconcerting. From Liang Chi-chao's telegram to Wang Tah-hsieh and Lin Chang-min appearing elsewhere in this issue, it now seems that the fate of Shantung and the future of Tsingtao has already been decided, in spite of our delegates efforts in Paris. We first heard the rumor about Tsingtao two days ago. It then seemed to us almost incredible, considering that we have our own delegation in Paris working for the recovery of all our lost rights. But now, it seems the rumor has been confirmed by Liang Chi-chao's telegram. A few days ago it was reported that the Big Four had decided to place Tsingtao under joint Allied control. Three days ago it was reported that the Shantung question would be referred to a special commission of experts. Now we cannot understand what has in the meantime taken place in Paris to cause these sudden and totally unexpected developments. Japan has no justification to claim Tsingtao and the rights formerly enjoyed in Shantung by Germany except by the 1915 and 1918 treaties which were forced upon us at the point of the bayonet. As regards the agreements concerning the railways in Shantung, although the drafts have been initialed, the formal agreements have not yet been signed. Therefore Japan has no right to claim privileges on the strength of these agreements. Is the country dying? Let our people arouse themselves from their stupor and face the issue manfully.

Japanese Papers Oppose Wilson and Peace Conference

From the "Japan Adveriser" (American)

The peace conference is, as usual, attracting much attention from the Japanese press, most of the comment being unfavorable. The *Yorodzu* states that the Germans will receive the peace terms to-morrow and that these are not satisfactory even to the Allies, and especially will this be the case with Japan. The world after the war will undoubtedly be uneasy, it says. The *Yamato* says that the peace terms have deviated largely from Wilson's fourteen points and predicts that they will entail world wide unrest and will fan Bolshevism. The *Hochi* does not believe that the timid Japanese peace delegates will secede from the league, even if the Shantung claims are not carried. It attacks what it terms President Wilson's duplicity as it was revealed by the statement of Premier Hughes to the effect that Wilson was practically the one who obstructed the Japanese amendment.

Correspondence

Brains and Morals of Japanese Officials

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW :—

Many Japanese think the Korean riots were caused by the influence of the American missionaries there. "First remove the mote from your own eye," Christ said.

Unless we reform the brains and morals of Japanese officials Japan has no capacity for governing lands subjugated by armed force.

Japanese officials think, it seems, they are a superior people and ignore the people who are their masters and from whom they receive their living and whose servants they are.

Before the Japanese reformation some sixty years ago the people divided into four classes; the warrior class first, and they had great power and influence over the other three classes. For instance, when a warrior got a new sword he might cut a man of inferior class on the public road to test the quality of his blade. The present officials adopt this idea by despising and trampling on the rights of inferiors.

The Consulate is supposed to be established for the protection and help of its nationals but the average Japanese business man in Shanghai knows better than to go there for help. A few years ago it was reported to me that a certain Japanese merchant in Shanghai who imported a certain acid for use in his business made application for a certificate showing the acid was for his own use and not for sale and although he had twice before had such certificates was refused by a certain clerk in the Consulate that they did not know he wanted it for his own use and when referred to previous transactions replied that they had no such on file. Finally the merchant got a copy of his last certificate from the Government Department and only thus proved his right to import the necessary acid.

This clerk has now been promoted to the post of Vice-Consul at Shanghai.

This is one of many such annoyances Japanese residents have to contend with in their own Consulate.

We Japanese are a progressive people and have Twentieth Century brains but as long as our civil and military officials have "absolute monarchy" brains how can we improve?

K. SHIMIDZA.

The Three Questions

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW :—

Do all the nations Western and Eastern agree to prejudice the balance of power, break the world's peace? Do all the Chinese unscrupulously renounce their nationality to China with blood shed established by their fathers five thousand years ago dedicated to be a strong part in the amphitheater of Natural Selection? China is the China of all Chinese. All Chinese standing not by her but betraying her, China belongs to others, the peace not only of the Eastern Asia but of the world could hardly be perpetually maintained! If not, China's 'politics, China's finance, and China's diplomacy nationally are worthy contemplation.

1. Through lack of some formal constitution framed by a strong parliament proceeding the successive home broils and strifes, strictly fixed should be the capacities of representatives; canvass for or purchase of suffrages should not be ignored but secretly dealt by the judicial power in order to make the parliament strong and the constitution the real popular opinion. And to make the executive unanimous with the legislative, all chief authorities military or civil should be appointed by the parliament and district officers elected by the municipal congresses; and these congresses are to be vested with the authority to transact all municipal concerns save army, navy and foreign negotiations.

2. As for China's finance, no outside loan on the pledge of national revenue or of sovereignty should be raised; and such as move the said proposals deprived of their freedom, nationality and driven out of China. But the increase of customs, reduction of *likin*, clearing of superfluous officers and political organs provided by the public pocket, and the reformation and encouragement of agriculture, forestry, commerce, industry and the like may be the resources of China's finance.

3. In accordance with the doctrine President George Washington left to his countrymen in his farewell address and with the program of the world's peace President Woodrow Wilson proposes to the world, my opinion about China's diplomacy is that in extending our commerce and science relations, China is to have with foreign nations as little political and financial connections as possible, and that the already formed engagements are to be fulfilled with perfect good faith and thenceforth no private covenants held in respect to national revenue or sovereignty.

All these three are my opinions about China's politics, China's finance and China's diplomacy, exhibiting before the world thereon the world may

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

judge. China is in danger now, and if all Chinese do not fight desperately against selfishness their bitterest enemy sugaring them into self-destruction, the danger is irretrievable! England, America, France and Italy are in favor of China now. Will all the Chinese refuse their friendship and brutely go to suicide? If not, now let us discuss on the three above proposed questions.

C. K. FANG.

Nanking, May 1, 1919.

In the Field of Business and Finance

Hongkong's Trade in 1918

The total trade of Hongkong for 1918, statistics of which have just been published, reached some £128 millions—£61 millions imports and £67 millions exports. The bulk of the exports went to Formosa and to Chinese ports. The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to £5½ millions, with the rest of the British Empire to £15½ millions, with Japan to about £14⅛ millions, and with other foreign countries to £46 millions. Coming to details we find that nearly £400,000 worth of timber was imported, of which less than half was re-exported, large quantities of teak and hardwoods evidently being used in buildings and on ships built and repaired locally. Unnamed Chinese medicines to the value of a million and a half sterling were exported, and there must be a lucrative business in ginseng, cassia and similar things in which the Chinese have faith. Beans were imported worth upwards of £500,000. The fish exported was valued at three times that sum. The imports of white rice (one of five varieties of rice) were represented by the formidable figure of £9,267,517, and broken rice by £2,613,839. The sugar sent out of the Colony had a value of nearly seven millions sterling. Nearly 679,000 tons of coal, with a sterling equivalent of £2⅛ millions, were imported, and more than two-thirds of this quantity were retained in the Colony. The figures for machinery, metals and hardware loom large, and indicate clearly that the industrial revolution is commencing in China. The iron and steel imported come under various headings but apparently between five and six million pounds' worth of the raw materials was imported. There was a big export of wolframite, including transhipment cargo, representing more than one and a quarter million sterling. This was practically equalled by peanuts, while kerosene was valued at nearly two millions or slightly under 2s. a gallon.—"*North China Daily News.*"

The China Lumber Market Report

The China Import & Export Lumber Company of Shanghai on May 1 issued the following report of the condition of the lumber market:

Oregon Pine: While the official rate is Tls. 65 base per 1,000 feet B. M, some of the yards are selling as low as Tls. 60 in the endeavor to clear old stocks. It is not expected that new cargoes will be arriving in Shanghai before the end of June or beginning of July.

Singapore Woods: Owing to the stoppage of demand for supply to India, Singapore mills have been consigning large quantities of their woods to Shanghai. The quality and general appearance of the shipments is poor and there is practically no market for same. Values are nominal, selling rates ranging from Tls. 40 to Tls. 44 per 1,000 feet B. M. as against a reported cost of Tls. 45 to Tls. 50. Stocks available in Shanghai total about 2,000,000 feet.

Philippine Lauan: Owing to the very low selling values on Singapore woods, Philippine Lauan has been reduced in price from Tls. 75 base to Tls. 50 for plank of 4 inches width, with Tls. 5 extra for every additional 2 inch in width. At these prices Philippine Lauan should be decidedly attractive to the building trade for interior finish and for door and window frames, etc.

Oak: Owing to demand for high grade oak for shipment to Europe, values of logs *f.o.b.* Hokkaido have risen 25 per cent to 30 per cent. Selling rates at Shanghai have been raised about 10 per cent and it is to be expected that there will be further increase in price of this wood in due course.

Japanese Pine: Owing to lack of demand and excessive stocks of old logs in the hands of local dealers, values have dropped to Tls. 32.50 for sound, clean logs, and Tls. 30 for defective logs.

Antung Woods: Stock of yellow pine in logs and planks is exhausted. A few logs of Yuling or white pine in long lengths are still obtainable.

The Aniline Dye Trade in Hankow

An idea of the volume of the aniline trade in the Hankow (China) district may be gained by a study of the following table showing the imports of dyes and dyestuffs for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. The table was prepared by E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General at that port.

Articles	1915		1916		1917	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Aniline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$143,407
Bark, plum tree	.....	.....	40,800	$1,014	101,667	3,142
Bark, yellow	43,067	$971	67,467	2,105	159,600	6,114
Bronze powder	7,200	1,792	11,200	4,801	33,067	17,860
Cinnabar	.....	.....	1,067	1,189	3,333	4,298
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambier	.....	.....	26,400	3,788	37,333	4,113
Green paint	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,467	1,800
Green emerald	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,667	3,109
Green Schweinfurt	.....	.....	800	945	2,000	2,333
Indigo, liquid, artificial	141,600	97,492	.....	.....	37,733	58,694
Indigo, paste, artificial	.....	.....	57,067	59,505	162,533	179,917
Laka-wood	82,133	1,210	89,467	1,946	97,200	2,454
Lead, red	30,667	1,908	25,733	2,371	14,133	1,620
Lead, white	177,067	8,709	104,533	7,143	150,000	12,507
Lead, yellow	.....	.....	17,367	1,194	.....	.....
Logwood extract	.....	.....	5,867	687	28,800	4,406
Sapanwood	932,000	9,925	2,880,000	53,674	1,758,133	37,659
Ultramarine	7,067	634	6,267	1,090	9,867	1,804
Vermilion	5,733	2,113	13,067	6,476	21,600	33,048
Distemper	22,800	1,312	19,600	1,638	19,067	2,318
Shellac	.....	.....	8,400	1,910	400	153
Safflower	.....	.....	18,533	1,727	27,200	2,789
Salignum	.....	.....	*10,080	4,091	*8,198	3,216
Dyes and colors, unclassed	.....	3,222	.....	5,922	.....	5,960
Paints, white zinc	80,133	4,412	93,933	7,931	119,200	13,048
Paints, unclassed	.....	29,325	.....	29,222	.....	17,607
Gamboge	2,933	833	.....	.....	2,000	1,070

* Gallons.

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Grand Hotel	Yokohama	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

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Domestic Servant Problem in England

The following is the minimum (annual) wage for each category of domestic labor in Great Britain as adopted by the War Service and Woman's Legion of that country. The figures are quoted in U. S. Gold currency:

Housekeeper	$250	Upper parlor maid of two	$200
Working housekeeper	150	Second parlor maid of three	150
Cook with kitchen and scullery maids	225	Under parlor maid of two	120
Cook with kitchen-maid	200	Parlor maid	150
Cook with between-maid	175	Head nurse	180
Cook	140	Nurse	150
Cook, general maid	140	Second nurse of three	130
General maid	130	Under nurse of two	100
Head kitchen-maid	150	Lady's maid	150
Kitchen-maid with scullery maid	130	Useful maid	140
Kitchen-maid	100	Children's maid	130
Second kitchen-maid	100	Schoolroom maid	110
Scullery maid	90	Upper laundry maid	150
Between-maid	80	Second laundry maid of three	120
Upper housemaid of two	150	Upper laundry maid of two	100
Second housemaid of three	120	Laundry maid	150
Under housemaid of two	90	Head stillroom maid	150
Housemaid	130	Under stillroom maid of two	110
House-parlor maid	150	Stillroom maid, single-handed	120
		Dairymaid	140

These rates allow for two hours leisure each day in addition to meal hours. The weekly leisure shall be one half day, with an addition of four hours on the first Sunday, a half day on the second Sunday and the whole day off on the third Sunday. The yearly leisure shall be 1 week after six months of service and 14 days each year thereafter with full wages.

Japanese Oriental Steel Company Begins Operations

The Oriental Steel Company or the Toyo Seitetsu Kaisha, the fifty-million-yen steel corporation of Japan, will begin operations this month. The construction of this immense plant is a direct outgrowth of the steel embargo of last year placed by America and England as a war measure. It represents Japan's best effort to become independent of the rest of the world for steel products. The works are situated at Tobata on the northern coast of Kyushu, one of the industrial centers of Japan, and the supply of iron and iron ore for the works is to come from the Tong Chung mines of Anhwei province, China. The plant will ultimately cover an area of 1,400 acres. The equipment is entirely modern and is modeled on similar plants in America and Europe. Three 300-ton blast furnaces are to be installed to produce nearly 350,000 tons of pig iron yearly. Six 60-ton open-hearth furnaces will convert this into nearly 300,000 tons of steel ingots.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to the *New York Commercial* for April 1, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has contracted to transport 30,000 tons of steel plates from America to Japan for the next ten months, representing orders made during 1918.

The exports of beans in 1917 from Manchuria was 205,852 tons, bean cakes exports were 821,941 tons, and bean oil 104,213 tons. During the year of 1918 bean oil exports are estimated at 200,000 tons, valued at $40,000,000.

The Java Consolidated (Rubber) Estates Ltd. held its annual meeting in Shanghai May 2, A. J. Welch presiding. The output of this company fell short of the estimates by 37,000 pounds as a result of an outbreak of influenza. A dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share was paid.

The Department of Communications at Peking has just issued in bound form the "Statistics of the Chinese Government Railways for the year ending December 31, 1916." The publication consists of more than fifty pages of statistical material dealing with the Chinese railroads and transportation matters.

The board of directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, Pa., have organized an export department for the purpose of aggressively working the foreign market. The officers of the foreign department are F. de St. Phalle, vice-president in charge of the department, with Reeves K. Johnson as foreign sales manager.

A syndicate of American and Hawaiian capitalists is now investigating the Philippine Islands with the idea of investing G. $10,000,000 in the development of the sugar industry in the Philippines. The syndicate plans to purchase large plantations, construct mills and railroads, and introduce modern methods into the industry.

The American Pitch Pine Export Company of Bogalusa, La., U. S. A., has been formed by practically all of the large lumber companies of the southern part of the United States for the purpose of marketing lumber abroad. The main office will be in New Orleans, La., and the initial capitalization is G. $1,000,000.

According to a report of the British Commissioner at Vladivostock on April 1, the following merchandise was required in Siberia: Sugar, 30,000 tons; textiles, 16,000; shoes, 1,000,000 pairs; 6,000,000 pairs of extra heavy shoes with heavy soles; 2,000 complete sets of shoemakers tools. According to the report the market was to be open to all sellers.

A dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share, the value of which is one tael, was declared at the fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai May 1. E. T. Byrne, who presided, in the course of his speech stated that the net profits for the year were Tls. 113,477.53 below the figures for 1917; and the profit for the year was only Tls. 26,050.10 but as Tls. 45,977.90 had been brought forward from last year Tls. 50,000 was available for dividends in addition to Tls. 22,028, about half of which was carried forward and the remainder written off against various accounts.

The principal cotton mills and other industria enterprises, both native and foreign, in the Yangtzepoo district of Shanghai are cooperating with a committee, at the head of which is Dr. D. H. Kulp, having for its object the erection of an industrial hospital and the providing of social service in the homes of the native mill employees at Yantzepoo. At a recent meeting of the committee the announcement was made that the proposed budget of $7,500 had nearly all been subscribed for by the mills in the district, J. Kerfoot, the

manager of the Yangtzepoo Mills and the Ewo Mills, volunteering to make up a slight deficit that remained.

The rapidity of the extension of the use of sanitary plumbing in Shanghai and other places in China, was well demonstrated May 2 when the annual meeting of Gordon & Company Ltd. took place. D. W. Crawford, who presided, in the course of his speech mentioned that there was an increase in the quantity of stock in hand as compared with last year and that cash in hand and in the bank both showed considerable increase over last year. 210 shares of stock had been issued at par during the year although some of the shareholders were of the opinion that the shares ought to have been issued at a premium. In addition to placing Tls. 40,000 to reserve account and carrying forward Tls. 20,000, the company is paying shareholders 10 per cent in dividends in addition to a bonus of 5 per cent.

New Books and Publications

With the Japanese Alpini

"The Playground of the Far East," by the Rev. Walter Weston, M. A., F. R. G. S. John Murray: 18/- net. Illustrated.

THE spirit of adventure has many happy hunting grounds in China and Japan. In China, however, it is severely handicapped by the lack of anything approaching decent travelling conveniences or eatable food. Why should people want to travel? one can imagine the Chinese saying. Why should we stay at home? is almost as common an attitude in Japan.

Doubtless there are as many natural playgrounds in China as in Japan, but they are either undiscovered or inaccessible. On the contrary pr ctically all Japan is within easy reach. Its finest mountain playground is in the provinces of Etchu, Hida and Shinano; a night's journey from Tokio—to Lake Euwa, an excellent starting point—or even less from Nagoya.

Mr. Weston has written on the Japanese Alps before, his work being almost a text book to the climber. The present volume covers a good deal of the same ground, but brings everything up to date. Although mountaineering in Japan is a strenuous pastime, it has the great advantage of being progressive. One can begin by taking the lower circuit of Fujiyama and can gradually work up to the conquest of Howozan, so graphically described by the author, who accomplished the last stage of it single-handed and at no little risk.

The first few chapters are devoted to Fuji, which the author has climbed more than once, but on one occasion to his sorrow, being caught in a snowstorm near the top and given up for lost by the villagers on the Yoshida side, who were unaware of his descent to Gotemba. Thence we accompany him to the Southern Alps of Japan, best approached from Kofu. Many who read this have probably made the circuit of Fuji *via* Yoshida and Shoji, crossing the delightful necklace of lakes on Fuji's northern aspect and shooting down the rapids of the Fujikawa from Tambara to the sea. They will remember those blue mysterious peaks to the west, and north, towards the upper waters of the Tenrugawa, and will probably remember making a vow to explore them some day. These are the mountains which Mr. Weston has made his study, and those to the northwest of Lake Suwa; his explorations and experiences are now available in a charmingly written

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book that tells one all the essentials in absorbing narrative form, and should be obtained by every visitor to the country even if a distant view of her white peaks is all the memory of them that one can carry away.

The volume is lightened by a number of good photographs and two excellent contour maps that will prove invaluable to the traveller. Professor Shiga's foreword pays "Rev. Weston" a compliment that few foreigners in Japan have received.—*From the "North China Daily News."*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. A. S. Bremner; Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Hongkong; Mathews; Forbes; Blyth; Miss Malin; Lloyd; E. R. Palmtag; M. H. Koeff, Hongkong; E. H. Scott, Hongkong; W. Dell, Hongkong; W. Duncan, Hongkong; A. F. Richards, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. May, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bereth, San Francisco; W. J. Gorham; Corneibicers; Mr. and Mrs. Perncan; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; Miss M. Kiukeline; Miss M. Deprel; T. B. Wilson; Mrs. E. N. Short; J. A. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Heen; Mrs. Thompson; J. W. Sayles, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brust, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood. Philadelphia; F. Kockam; Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Peking; Miss E. K. Marshall, Peking; Master M. C. Marshall, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, Tientsin; Lieut. P. Lynch. Hankow; D. F. Morrison, New York; Mrs. G. V. B. Miller; Miss N. Strong, New York; Miss I. West; A. B. Meyer, Changsha; H. L. Wilkinson; C. Paletti; H. T. Seymour; Miss E. T. Seymour, New York; Miss H. B. Whittmore; G. F. Taylor; Capt. Bacot; Capt. de Saporta, Peking; R. A. Schieling; Mr. and Mrs. Gessler; M. Morhouse, Columbo; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Higenbothem, New York; Mrs. F. H. Brigtor; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hume; W. M. Hume; J. Hume; W. G. Metcalf; J. N. Boyd; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Veit; Hancell.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Dr. A. S. Mescharsky, New York; A. A. Dudunaloff; I. M. Busch; Deming; Max Mooreherse; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dawson, Harbin; Y. Mendelson, Harbin; N. Markin, Harbin; S. Shinzie; Frantz, Columbus; Coldwell, Cincinnati; Loving, Cincinnati; Huntington, Columba; Spuringier, Alameda; Bruns; Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Boston; Parkhurst, New York; Mrs. J. H. Pike, Oakland; Kennedy, San Francisco; Williams; West, Los Angeles; Strong, New York; Robt. Gill; T. C. White; Mrs. T. C. Henley; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Seurin; Burton, Hangchow; Mrs. Holm, Japan; Miss Holm, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Halt, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. E. Long, Japan; Mrs. F. B. Hyde, Japan; C. S. Bickel, Japan; A. Restsov, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hume; Capt. W. Dean, London; Mrs. W. Jargasheff, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro; Wm. B. Foster. Tientsin; H. Fox; P. Graffuried, New York; Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Barton, England; Mr. and Mrs. Rohm, Japan; Mrs. Molatkoff, Japan; Leroy, Japan.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Espinct, Peking; R. D. Goodrich, Tientsin; T. Hunter, Hongkong; G. W. Rucker, Local; Mr. and M. Myer, America; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rebhan, America; Pobler, America; Mrs. Mclairey, America; Mrs. R. D. Goodrich and three children, San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. van des Spel, Java; A. R. P. Martin, Hankow; R. E. Sedywick, Hongkong; F. Sulton, Hongkong; Lt. Col. Peyres, Peking; St. Gardais, Washington; B. L. Ancell, Yangchow; F. Challaye, Tientsin; L. al d'Almeida, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Gunder, Los Angeles; W. F. Beaman, Kobe; G. Taylor, Local; Geo. Houston, Local; Y. Zaplatin, Japan; B. F. Anderson, Japan; E. C. Ruth, Japan; A. Weill, Japan; Bonnefoy, Japan, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornby, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Emos Golling Jergensen, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hume, Indianapolis; W. M. Hume, Indianapolis; Jaqualin H. Hume, Indianapolis.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Burton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, } William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

May 5, 1919; Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; inventory.

" 6, " Cause No. 772; In re Estate of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson, deceased; petition; report of death; commission to take depositions.

" 8, " Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; petition; depositions.

" 9, " Cause No. 768; In re Guardianship of Stephen S. Derby, minor; oath and bond of guardian; letters of guardianship.

Hearings:

May 5, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; on demurrer.

" 8, " Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

May 5, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; allowing defendant until May 12, 1919, to plead

" 6, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; authorizing payment of claims.

SUNG KYA YI, PLAINTIFF, v. DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD., DEFENDANT

(*Filed April 8, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

Costs and Fees: *Remission.* No authority found for remitting costs and fees to a foreign plaintiff tho suing *in forma pauperis.*

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for the motion.
No appearance *contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

A motion is here presented "for leave to sue *in forma* pauperis * * * upon the ground that the plaintiff is without sufficient means to pay the court fees."

The organic act establishing this Court provides that—

> "The tariff of fees of *said officers* of the court shall be the same as the tariff already fixed for the consular courts in China." [1]

At the time of this enactment "the tariff already fixed for the consular courts" was in the form of a regulation by the Minister adopted in 1888 but neither in it or in any of the other consular court regulations have we found authority for remitting fees to any litigant. In 1892 Congress passed an act [2] which authorizes the granting of such relief to "any citizen of the United States" but the plaintiff alleges that he is not such. It is true that Congress afterwards passed a special act [3] for the District of Columbia which does not impose such limitation, and it is also true that such acts are considered "laws of the United States" and as such are extended here when no general act of Congress is applicable. But we have held in several cases [4] that where there is both a general and a special act of Congress on the same subject the former will be considered as extended here.

There being no authority for the remission of costs in a case like this the motion must be denied.

1. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Part 1, Ch. 3934, sec. 9.
2. Act of Congress of July 20, 1892, 27 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 209, sec. 1.
3. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 176.
4. United States v. Diaz, Nos. 678, 679, Millard's Review, VI, 167; Ezra v. Merriman, No. 701, Millard's Review, VI, 463.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

TITLE II.

ACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND REMEDIES [1]

A. IN GENERAL

Sec. 27. **Classes.** Proceedings by the United States for the punishment of crime are criminal prosecutions. Those instituted for the enforcement or protection of private rights, or the redress or prevention of private wrongs, are civil actions. Certain other proceedings [2] have some features of both but are, strictly, neither.

1. *Definitions* An action is a series of steps by which rights are adjudicated in a court of justice.

> "An action is nothing else but the demand of right." The Mirror (1768 ed), sec. 1, p. 59.
>
> "An action is the right given to every person to claim judicially what is due or belongs to him, * * Also the exercise of that right." La. Code of Practice (1870), Art. I.
>
> "That formal course of proceeding, which a person seeking to enforce right is by law bound to adopt." Smith, Actions at Law (7th Ed), 41.
>
> "*Remedy*" is a broader term than action; it includes "the final means by which to defend and maintain primary rights and enforce primary duties." (Pomeroy, Remedies, sec. 2). Hence a remedy need not be pursued in court.
>
> "*Proceeding*" is likewise a general term which may include both actions and "special proceedings" which differ in their forms and methods from ordinary actions.

2. E. g. Disbarment proceedings.

Sec. 28. **Form.** There shall be but one general form of the ordinary civil action. Special proceedings for other than pecuniary relief are treated separately. [1] (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. 1, ch. 786, title II, sec. 1.)

1. See *post* Title XII.

Sec. 29. **Pendency.** Every proceeding is commenced when process issues or defendant appears, and remains pending until finally determined upon appeal or the time for appeal has expired.

Sec 30. **Consolidation.** Two or more actions pending simultaneously between the same parties in the same court, upon causes which might have been joined, may be consolidated upon defendant's motion. (Id., sec. 483.)

B. TIME OF COMMENCEMENT

Sec. 31. **Period: Civil Actions** must be commenced within the following periods after the cause of action shall have accrued:

(1) Within fifteen years: Actions for the recovery of real property. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1265.)

(2) Within ten years: Actions upon foreign judgments. (Id., sec. 1267).

(3) Within six years: Actions based on a written promise, contract or instrument. (China Court Regulations, sec. 83.)

(4) Within three years:

(a) Actions for detaining or injuring personal property or to recover, personal or real property. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1265.)

(b) Actions not herein otherwise provided for. (Id.)

(5) Within two years: Actions upon implied contracts and those not expressed in writing (China Court Regulations, sec. 83.)

(6) Within one year:

(a) Actions for libel, slander, assault, battery, mayhem, seduction, false arrest, or imprisonment and malicious prosecution. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1265.)

(b) Actions for damages for death by wrongful act. (Id., sec. 1302.)

(c) Actions for a statutory penalty or forfeiture. (Id. sec. 1265.)

Sec. 32. **Exceptions.** None of the provisions of the foregoing section shall apply to actions in which the United States is the real plaintiff. (Id. sec. 1268.)

Sec. 33. **Foreign Causes of Action.** When a cause of action which arose in a foreign jurisdiction is barred there it is likewise barred in this jurisdiction. (Id. sec. 1267; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 24).

Sec. 34. **Criminal Prosecutions** for offenses not capital must be brought within the following periods after the commission of the crime or, in case of concealment, its discovery:

(1) Felonies within six years.

(2) Misdemeanors within one year. (China Court Regulations, sec. 82.)

These provisions prevail over sec. 1044 and other sections of the U. S. Rev. Stats. U. S. v. Engelbracht (U. S. Court for China, October 25, 1909, crim. No. 33), American Journal of Int. Law, III, 735.

Sec. 35. **Suspension.** The running of the period of limitation shall be tolled (suspended) in the following cases:

(1) When the party against whom the cause of action or prosecution accrues is absent from the jurisdiction or concealed (China Court Regulations, sec. 84; Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1269; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Secs. I, ch. 786, title II, sec. 15.)

(2) When the party in whose favor the cause of action accrues is, at the time of such accrual, under twenty one years of age, *non compos mentis* or imprisoned. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Secs. II, ch. 854, sec. 1265; Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, title II, sec. 16.)

(3) When payment is made, by the party against whom the cause of action accrues, of principal or interest due thereon (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, title II, sec. 23.)

(4) When a written acknowledgement or promise to pay is made by such party. (Id. sec. 22.)

(5) When such party is a citizen or subject of a country at war with the United States. (Id. sec. 18.)

(6) When such party dies and letters testamentary or of administration have not been granted. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1266.)

(7) When the enforcement of a cause of action is stayed by injunction or other judicial order or by a statutory prohibition. (Id. sec. 1270; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 786, title II, sec. 19.)

(8) When a proceeding upon such cause of action is pending. (St. Romes v. Levee etc. Press Co., 127 U. S. 614, 32 Law. ed. 289.)

In all such cases the period of limitation begins to run anew when the ground of suspension ceases.

Sec. 36. **Testamentary Provisions** charging real estate with the payment of debts do not effect such suspension unless it clearly appears to have been the testator's intent. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, ch. 854, sec. 1272.)

Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of AMY BELL, Deceased.	Cause No. 753
	Estate No. 256
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

April 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of NINA ISADORE KEISER, Deceased.	Cause No. 766
	Estate No. 289
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WALTER B. NANCE,
Special Administrator,
c o Soochow University,
Soochow, China.

April 19, 1919.